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January 1, 1967 - Sunday

Kisty to Mass, E to Church, D to bed. Under the impulse of good resolutions, I did a trot this morning in Regents Park to clear the arteries for a bout with another turkey. Slept a while this afternoon, and watched television numbers this evening.

January 2, 1967 - Monday

Embassy holiday. Read the telegrams, including new instructions on a "No Distribution Basis--Ambassador Only." to tell George Brown about our latest ploy over non-proliferation.

E, S, Nicky and I lunched at the Kensington Chinese restaurant, Fu Tong. For me this is the best food in London--sweet and sour pork, chicken, bamboo shoots, endless cups of tea, sake, lobster, spare ribs, slivers of beef, and other celestial dishes.

This afternoon Admiral and Mrs. Morison came to see us (she is a daughter of Randolph Barton of Baltimore). I consider Morison the best of American conventional historians, and always recommend Commager and Morison' History to foreigners. He has almost finished a book on Admiral Peary, a subject on which E is particularly informed.

I talked to George Brown on the telephone this evening, and shall see him tomorrow morning. With reason, he thinks our propaganda to justify our policies in Vietnam is lousy. He offered suggestions about presenting our case here, including one that Dean Rusk make a detailed television appearance on BBC or ITV, even on both.

I feel well--the Iron Crab has relaxed its grip.

S. went out for dinner with a boy friend, E and Nicky took off to see Dr. Zhivago (both think it a wonderful movie). I worked at home.

January 3, 1967 - Tuesday

I went down to the Foreign Office this morning with Ron Spiers, to see George Brown, to whom I made a New Years gift of an 18th Century engraving depicting an American and an Englishman, with the caption "Brother, Brother, we are both wrong."

We discussed the non-proliferation suggestions made by the United States Government, and later Spiers reported our interview in this telegram:

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Cat. B - Transferred to O/FADRC with additional access controlled by S/S
Cat. C - Caption and custody retained by S, S
Reviewed by:
Date: 19

NODIS - For Secretary from Ambassador

1. I called on George Brown this morning before his departure for Rom[illegible] discuss the texts and points on the draft Non-Proliferation Tre[illegible]ch were in State's 109454. I was accompanied by the Pol[illegible]nselor; Brown had John Rennie and Stuart of the Atomic Energ[illegible]d Disarmament Dept with him. I stressed particularly the vital need for secrecy in accordance with the last sentences of the referenced telegram.

2. Brown said that he would have the matters I raised "submitted to the microscope" urgently. His general view however was that we should get on with this important project and not spend too much time nitpicking. He did express some concern, as did his colleagues, about the situation which would prevail when our six points of interpretation come to be made public. What would the Russians say and how would the British and US deal with whatever the Russians might say? Would this put the whole agreement in jeopardy? We said that presumably the Russians were well aware, as a result of discussions which had taken place in Wash and New York, about our views as expressed in the six points, and were still prepared to endorse the language such as appeared in draft Articles I and II.

We were not aware, however, whether the Russians were prepared to soft pedal any differences of interpretation, or whether, in Washington's judgment, the fears that our British friends expressed would lead to trouble. Stuart noted that US interpretation would still permit a mixed-manned multilateral force, and Brown stressed that the UK was not prepared to put a MLF/ANF agreement higher than a non-proliferation treaty. If MLF were to be buried, "I would not go to the funeral." We noted that new language represented important shift in previous position in ruling out common ownership of warheads, which had been basic feature of MLF and that this might still cause troubles with FRG. Brown noted that UK approval of new Article I had been conveyed to Wash.

3. Stuart noted that one remaining problem between US and UK was safeguards article and it was not clear from new instructions just what US position was. This was a matter of some importance to UK and he recalled that agreement had been reached during time of Wash team visit last July (LONDON's 456 and DEPT's 10682) on how to handle this question. He hoped we could obtain some clarification of Wash views, which we undertook to do.

4. As we departed from Brown's office Stuart raised with POL Mil Counselor that he characterized as a "concerted effort" by Japanese to get information about present situation. He said Japanese had indicated they thought US and Soviets had reached agreement, or were on verge of doing so, on new text. He wondered whether such an effort had been made

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in Wash also, and how we were handling matter there. (Japanese Embassy political counselor called some time ago on Emboff to inquire into this subject, giving indication that Japanese felt that something was afoot. Emboff reviewed history of problem, indicating that agreement on this subject was always within Soviet grasp and that they well might be taking a new look at their objectives; he then concentrated on question of what Japanese would do if such agreement were reached. Japanese emboff said they would have no alternative but to sign.)

5. Brown expects to return from Rome Thursday night.

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Jeff Parsons came to see me at the office. His wife and he have been on a seven-day cruise from Sweden to London and return. He has been in his present post for almost six years, and would now like to be transferred elsewhere. In contrast to his good luck the previous summer, his Norwegian salmon fishing expedition this year was a complete failure--he did not kill a single fish. He had better luck, however, with Sybil and Jamie Bonbright, whom he visited on their stretch of the Grand Cascapedia River in Canada, once almost the greatest of salmon rivers, but now partially ruined by netting.

E and S came to lunch with me at the office.

John Crosby called on me this afternoon to talk about a biography of Joe Alsop he is thinking of writing. He has collected a number of entertaining anecdotes about Joe. I suggested that before proceeding further with the project it might be well for him to interview Alice Longworth.

At home tonight. I have been, thus far, faithfully observing the doctor's instructions, and am foregoing the theater, movies, dinners, and other distractions for the time being.

The Government headed by Mobutu in the Congo is behaving foolishly in respect to the operations there of Union Miniere. They have nationalized the enterprise, and are threatening many exactions. Ridge Knight, in commenting on this matter from Brussels, has summed it up by saying:

> "Plain fact is that Congo would have neither an economy nor an army nor an administration without services of foreigners, mainly Belgians. This raw truth dictates more moderation and less bombast on Mobutu's part. Otherwise we shall simply go from crisis to crisis and Mobutu will in the end destroy his own regime in spite all our efforts to save him."

January 4, 1967 - Wednesday

I went this morning to a service at Westminster Abbey, part of which involved the unveiling and dedication of a memorial to Thomas Stearns Eliot. It was a wonderful occasion. Christopher Fry read from the pulpit lines from Little Gidding, starting with "And what the dead had no speech for, when living, They can tell you, being dead: the communication Of the dead is tongued with fire beyond the language of the living."

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Diana Phipps came to lunch with me at the office.

I went over to the Navy Dispensary this afternoon, to see Commander Chappelka, who said the tests at Ruislip had all been favorable, with the exception of those on my pulse rate, which still continues somewhat uneven. I am to go back to see him next week.

We have long been concerned about the unfavorable publicity here regarding our operations in Vietnam. Our public affairs people in Washington and Saigon seem to have no feel whatever for presenting our Government's case. An instance of this is an article that appeared in the Daily Telegraph this morning, stating that the Viet Cong had murdered 1700 civilians in South Vietnam during 1966, and more than 3700 had been abducted, against the count of several hundred casualties in North Vietnam caused by U. S. bombing. Unfortunately, one of our officials in Saigon took it upon himself to inform the Telegraph reporter that for the first time defections from the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese Forces rose in 1966 proportionately above the South Vietnamese army desertion rate. It goes on to say that the desertions from the South Vietnamese government forces in 1965 numbered 113,000 men, about one in six. The official did not explain that most of the desertions were temporary in nature, when soldiers went back to their farms to help with the crops, and later returned to arms. Few of them, I am told, defected to the North in the sense that defection is used in connection with the Viet Cong figures. The press, television and radio services in London are, for the most part, unfavorable to us. On Monday night of this week, the BBC Panorama program showed a young American soldier, clearly under strain, who told the interviewer that he would shoot Viet Cong children because if he did not, they would grow up and shoot him.

At home there is considerable restiveness in political circles over our backing the British Government in its efforts to overturn the Smith regime in Rhodesia. Dean Acheson, amongst others, has come out strongly against sanctions. There will be a probe by the Senate Judiciary Committee into the legality of the Administration's support for UN sanctions against Rhodesia, which it is claimed has in effect surrendered US sovereignty to a world organization at a time when peace is not threatened by conditions in Rhodesia.

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E and S left by plane this morning for Paris to attend the wedding of Marinette Sulzberger and Adrian Berry. They were married in the Greek Orthodox Church, and later had a reception at the Ritz. S also went to the Picasso exhibition which is having a sensational success. The two returned home tonight.

January 5, 1967 - Thursday

Rex Benson called on me this morning at the office. He is always ready to exert himself for any worthy cause, especially one with an Anglo-American emphasis. He has been asked by Barbara Ward to estimate the possibilities of British financial participation in the Adlai Stevenson Memorial. Lester Pearson is expected to launch the opening appeal on February 10. The aim is to set up an Institute for research and education in certain areas of international relations, such as peace-keeping, common markets, international investment. The University of Chicago will accept a wholly autonomous Institute on its campus. The British would hope to raise enough funds for one or two fellowships in memory of Adlai, who was a Fellow of Worcester, Oliver Frank's College.

The Ford Foundation is said to be prepared to give a million dollars in "seed capital" on a matching basis. The Field Foundation of Chicago has already given a quarter of a million.

I gave Rex such advice as I thought might be useful, although I am doubtful of any large success for such an appeal in the present economic and financial climate of Britain.

Rex is giving a dinner on January 18, to which he has invited David Harlech, Hamish Hamilton, Barbara Jackson, Lady Albemarle, Harold Caccia and myself, to discuss the proposal. I cannot attend, since I shall probably then be in New York or Antigua.

I lunched as guest of John Loudon at the Clermont Club. I always delight in his company. I think the Clermont food is almost the best in London. Since the dining-room is indirectly subsidized by gambling profits the two guinea charge for luncheon (not including wine and spirits) is much less than for equivalent fare elsewhere. We ate an excellent loup de mer. Although nominally retired, John is almost as busy as ever with oil interests, Ford Foundation, artistic and other affairs in which he is engaged.

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January 6, 1967 - Friday

Henry Hyde, the buoyant, irrepressible conversationalist, came to see me this morning. His international law business prospers, his imagination continues fertile, and it is a joy to see him. He has a great store of affection always ready for those he cherishes.

Norman Stevas had asked me to sign the book at the Garrick Club for the candidacy of Nigel Lawson, Editor of the Spectator. I did so, then lunched with Cecil King, Melvin Lasky, and Stephen Spender, each in his fashion an unusually interesting character. Cecil said he was glad Roy Thomson has bought the Times, and believed he could restore its profitability. He thought the management of the Daily Mail and Manchester Guardian inefficient, and said the Daily Express and Evening Standard were deteriorating in popular appeal.

Seymour Topping, the new Foreign Editor of the New York Times, came to see me this afternoon with Tony Lewis. Top is an old friend from Bonn days, and I have a high opinion of his integrity and ability. Despite the Harrison Salisbury articles from Hanoi, he sees no sign of weakness in North Vietnamese obduracy. During his recent long assignments in Moscow and the Far East, I thought his reporti the most balanced of all journalists occupied with those areas.

M. R. D. Foot, who was selected by HMG to write the official history of S. O. E. in France, came to see me this afternoon. He is an attractive man of, I should guess, forty, a professor at St. Catherine's College, Oxford, who served in the S. A. S. and other irregular organizations--but not S. O. E. --during the war. I thought he accomplished his mission well, and there is about to be another edition.

He asked if I could help him to resolve a difficulty met in revising the history. On Gubbin's authority, Foot stated that the BBC's action messages were carefully phased to cover all France by stages. Dewavrin (Passy) has taken him up sharply on this, asserting the contrary. Passy said that Gubbins, flanked by Mockler-Ferryman and myself called on Koenig immediately before D Day (4 June, he thinks); Passy was the only other person present. Gubbins brought, he recalls, Eisenhower's order that all the action messages were to be broadcast on the night of D-1/D day. This was "tellement important" that he has kept "un souvenir vivant" of it.

I was of no help to Foot, for I have no recollection of the episode. Until D day, and then only on General Donovan's orders, I never kept while in OSS any

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notes or diary. I saw Passy almost every day for over 18 months, but have forgotten most of our transactions. I suggested to Foot he might check this incident with Robin Brook.

E and I are distressed over Chris Herter's death last week. Seldom does a public figure inspire real affection by force of character alone. Chris was not brilliant, but he was a man of impregnable honor, which is much rarer and more important than brilliancy. His affectionate nature, his genial, modest nature, his attractive personality were additive to his qualities of political distinction.

The last quarter and yearly statistics are:

We have been concerned here again this week with the attempt by USG to pressure HMG to refuse the five year credit guarantee to a British firm to sell a ten million pound fertilizer factory to Cuba. On January 6, I sent the following telegram on this subject:

We are also involved in complications arising from the transfer to the UK of Air Force facilities and personnel from France, and I have suggested to State and Defense a new approach to this exigency in these terms:

As usual, Vietnam is the topic that engages our most serious attention. BBC approached the Embassy for assistance in making a documentary film of an air strike against North Vietnam. USG decided, I think properly, this would be impracticable, both for BBC and for any American organization.

Our attempts to present a convincing argument for our bombing activities have been unsuccessful in influencing public opinion here, but we shall keep on trying. Screaming headlines in London newspapers condemn our killing of a small number of North Vietnamese civilians as compared with the calculated use of terror by the Viet Cong in South Vietnam, where the total of civilian assassinations since 195 is estimated at 11,000, exclusive of over 40,000 natives having been kidnapped. The special targets of this terrorism have been officials of the Saigon government, mostly at village and provincial level, and social or natural leaders in the villages. The Viet Cong subscribe fully to Mao Tse-Tung's dictum that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

No one seems able credibly to assess what is really taking place in mainland China. Undoubtedly, there is a vast ferment, with enormous explosive potentialities.

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THE AMBASSADOR'S STATISTICS

March 15, 1961 -- December 31, 1966

American Embassy
LONDON

	Total 1961 Apr-Dec	Total 1962	Total 1963	Total 1964	Total 1965	1966 Jan-Mar	1966 Apr-Jun	1966 Jul-Sep	1966 Oct-Dec	1966 Total
A. MEMBERS OF CONGRESS										
1. Congressional letters and telegrams received.....	652	813	533	544	744	204	364	314	288	1170
2. Letters from Ambassador to Congressmen.....	-	-	-	-	-	303	400	383	303	1389
3. Congressmen who visited London:	49	39	39	94	101	22	33	23	38	121
a. Staff.....	-	-	-	-	-	6	21	21	46	94
b. Dependents and Escorts.....	-	-	-	-	-	11	25	30	48	114
4. Courtesies extended to above (3) ~~Congressmen~~ by the Embassy:										
a. Met upon arriva	49	38	36	79	96	32	81	69	111	293
b. Hotel reservat ns.....	48	35	38	56	75	26	49	51	110	236
c. Local transportation.....	24	37	29	66	90	27	59	56	106	248
d. Appointment with Ambassador.	11	9	6	12	5	3	9	7	13	32
e. Briefing by Ambassador.....	3	7	22	2	1	2	0	0	0	2
f. Meetings with other Embassy officers.....	16	37	29	44	53	12	23	14	41	95
g. Lunch/Dinner at Residence...	5	4	2	1	15	0	8	0	11	19
h. Reception/Cocktails at Residence.....	5	0	10	11	15	0	9	0	5	14
i. Entertainment by other Embassy officers.....	7	0	7	29	29	12	4	5	31	52
j. Arrangements for schedules or travel.....	26	36	25	58	72	23	51	34	107	215
k. Appointments with official or non-official British...	17	11	9	44	56	13	11	22	46	92
l. Secretarial service.....	1	2	1	2	0	8	11	4	25	48
m. Sightseeing assistance.....	-	-	-	-	-	15	19	34	44	112
n. Shopping assistance.....	-	-	-	-	-	13	13	31	47	107
o. Counterpart funds disbursed.	-	-	-	-	-	8	29	29	51	117
p. Accompanied to departure point.....	35	36	33	55	69	32	71	55	110	268

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B. DISTINGUISHED VISITORS TO LONDON	Total 1961 Apr-Dec	Total 1962	Total 1963	Total 1964	Total 1965	1966 Jan-Mar	1966 Apr-Jun	1966 Jul-Sep	1966 Oct-Dec	1966 Total
1. State Department:										
a. Dep Asst Secy rank or above.	-	-	-	-	88	22	44	34	33	133
b. Below.....	-	-	-	-	-	104	121	263	92	580
									125 Total	
2. Other Official:										
a. Dep Asst Secy rank or above.	-	-	-	-	59	15	21	34	18	88
b. Below.....	-	-	-	-	-	182	364	235	62	843
									80 Total	
3. Other, Non-Official:										
a. Principals.....	-	-	-	-	-	254	762	619	379	2014
b. Dependents.....	-	-	-	-	-	57	167	208	194	626
									573 Total	
4. Courtesies extended to the above by the Embassy:										
a. Met upon arrival.....						47	154	137	83	421
b. Hotel reservations.....						133	488	492	176	1289
c. Local transportation.....						33	105	74	63	230
d. Appointment with Ambassador.						7	12	12	21	52
e. Briefing by Ambassador.....						4	38	0	3	45
f. Meetings with other Embassy officers.....						110	216	188	170	684
g. Lunch/Dinner at Residence...						3	10	5	4	22
h. Reception/Cocktails at Residence						1	41	10	10	62
i. Entertained by other Embassy officers.....						69	84	116	105	374
j. Arrangements for schedules or travel.....						82	125	163	127	497
k. Appointments with official or non-official British...						101	153	147	105	506
l. Secretarial service.....						69	85	53	67	274
m. Sightseeing assistance.....						12	24	14	14	64
n. Shopping assistance.....						17	30	11	2	60
o. Counterpart funds disbursed.						2	0	0	0	2
p. Accompanied to departure point						43	125	126	66	365

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	Total 1961 Apr-Dec	Total 1962	Total 1963	Total 1964	Total 1965	1966 Jan-Mar	1966 Apr-Jun	1966 Jul-Sep	1966 Oct-Dec	1966 Total
C. TELEGRAPHIC TRAFFIC										
1. Telegrams received by Embassy..	25962	34241	34322	38875	34361	8330	9142	8795	9301	36068
2. Telegrams sent by Embassy.....	8011	12601	15220	9229	9303	2227	2468	2689	2533	9917
3. Cryptoguard.....	-	-	-	-	-	2382	5791	2862	2933	14468
D. AMBASSADOR										
1. Receptions (including National Days and cocktails):										
a. Invited.....	262	228	227	254	273	50	92	66	69	277
b. Accepted.....	32	29	19	21	24	3	27	6	12	48
2. Lunches:										
a. Invited.....	116	102	71	58	81	18	24	19	22	83
b. Accepted.....	53	33	21	16	23	14	15	5	7	41
3. Dinners:										
a. Invited.....	178	169	129	110	160	28	53	19	45	145
b. Accepted.....	34	31	16	19	25	19	16	5	7	47
4. Miscellaneous Invitations:										
a. Received.....	277	253	226	182	188	33	84	39	73	229
b. Accepted.....	40	47	26	31	24	4	13	2	19	38
5. Days Ambassador away from London on official business (distance in parenthesis).....	84 (29191)	87 (26562)	83 (27314)	48 (27997)	93 (58369)	26 (15599)	12 (8035)	19 (7979)	13 (7736)	70 (39309)
6. Speeches by Ambassador.....	19	27	7	16	12	2	8	3	2	15

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	Total 1961 Apr-Dec	Total 1962	Total 1963	Total 1964	Total 1965	1966 Jan-Mar	1966 Apr-Jun	1966 Jul-Sep	1966 Oct-Dec	1966 Total
7. Calls on Ambassador by US officials (other than staff members) - Totals:	92	105	89	323	107	19	28	25	46	118
a. State	43	43	26	39	39	6	14	3	21	44
b. USIS	1	0	7	1	3	1	0	1	0	2
c. AID	0	16	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
d. White House	1	2	7	5	3	0	0	0	1	1
e. Defense	2	6	5	15	6	0	2	0	0	2
f. Army	4	0	5	616	14	0	0	0	0	0
g. Navy	7	2	6	20	6	2	1	0	3	6
h. Air Force	10	2	5	195	0	0	1	5	3	9
i. Treasury	3	2	4	2	4	1	0	1	0	2
j. Ex-Im Bank	0	2	1	0	3	0	1	1	0	2
k. AEC	6	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	1
l. Misc. Other	15	27	20	35	33	9	9	14	17	49
8. Calls on Ambassador by other than US officials and staff members - Totals:	266	348	310	435	160	52	54	61	43	210
a. Foreign Ambassadors	52	28	24	32	29	13	10	5	10	38
b. Foreign Journalists	38	30	47	22	5	19	2	3	0	21
c. U.S. Journalists	44	68	66	62	46	10	28	22	12	72
d. Misc. Others	132	222	173	319	80	26	30	31	21	110
9. Calls on Foreign Ambassadors	66	16	22	23	30	8	9	1	8	26
E. RESIDENCE										
1. Given by Ambassador (number of guests in parenthesis):										
Receptions	31 (1496)	32 (1817)	18 (1583)	25 (2468)	21 (2804)	3 (342)	9 (1298)	5 (570)	9 (1676)	26 (3986)
Lunches (including those in Chancery)	42 (318)	61 (520)	30 (268)	34 (355)	26 (411)	8 (100)	14 (156)	6 (82)	13 (180)	41 (518)
Dinners	33 (355)	33 (372)	29 (306)	27 (279)	21 (314)	6 (130)	6 (140)	7 (56)	3 (168)	22 (494)

4A(6)

	Total 1961 Apr-Dec	Total 1962	Total 1963	Total 1964	Total 1965	1966 Jan-Mar	1966 Apr-Jun	1966 Jul-Sep	1966 Oct-Dec	1966 Total
2. M Bruce:										
a. Wives' meetings.....	9 (532)	12 (888)	11 (864)	10 (1043)	12 (684)	7 (314)	5 (260)	0	3 (304)	15 (878)
b. Ambassadresses received....	8	24	6	13	10	4	2	0	2	8
3. Overnight guests (for varying lengths of time).....	45	66	67	82	59	12	22	13	24	71

(This list includes only functions of an official nature and does not include lunches, dinners, weekend events, etc., given or attended by the Ambassador, which were primarily personal and private.)

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January 6, 1957

SUBJECT: Cuban Trade and Credits
(cable from Bruce to SecState)

1. Recently we have persistently bombarded HMG with arguments against their giving export credit guarantees for Cuban fertilizer plant. I shall raise matter with Prime Minister early next week.

2. Para 3 of Brussels 3037 correctly pointed out that question of general policy towards Cuba transcends one particular sale. More deals involving credit to Cuba are likely to arise, each requiring bilateral approaches which each recipient country will find difficult either to accept or parry. HMG, for one, is unlikely to refuse guarantee credit for any commercial transaction in which there is no apparent strategic significance. While our best possibility of obtaining at least part of desired result may well lie in concerted effort, we should harbor no illusions over the fact that the odds are high against agreement. Strong pressure such as we have applied over the prospective sale of a fertilizer plant is not easily ignored by any friendly government, and yet this will be just so much wasted effort if any other country stands ready to offer credits which one might forego at our urging.

3. Readiness of WE firms to offer credits to Cuba, and of WE governments to guarantee them, bespeaks the fact that our Cuba policy has few adherents in Europe. Europeans are not ready to accept our reading of Cuba's lack of credit-worthiness, because they know our motives are to prevent trade and credits. While they may be convinced Cuban subversion is significant threat in hemisphere, many would tend to believe the Cubans would continue such activities in any event, regardless of trade pattern. Even if they are convinced of the connection between subversion and credit, most governments (and people everywhere in Europe) regard US Cuban policy as at least a partial failure in that Castro is firmly entrenched and any ill effects suffered by the Cuban economy as a result of our embargo are not dramatically evident. It is likely that the UK, and probably other European countries as well, will not forego profitable exports (nor decline to

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offer credit, which is the same thing) unless (a) USG applies extreme pressure, and (b) is certain that foregone sale will not go to some other country. These are minimum requirements. Even if both conditions obtain, it is by no means certain the British will concur, because their policy differs from ours, as has been proved in the bus case and present fertilizer plant case.

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January 6, 1967

SUBJECT: Military Family Housing in UK
(Cable from Bruce to SecState)

1. Last April the Embassy called attention to the serious need for military family housing in the UK and suggested a number of alternative methods for meeting this problem. We have had no reaction thus far to these suggestions.

2. In the meantime, the military family housing situation for our forces in Britain has appreciably worsened as a result of the arrival here of substantial US contingents from France. Not only has housing on the local economy become increasingly difficult to acquire within a reasonable distance of US facilities, but I have the strong impression that the already low standard of rented military housing in the UK has fallen still further. Relocation problems also appear to have caused both quantitative and qualitative deterioration in already substandard supporting facilities, particularly schools. Parenthetically, I may say that I have for some years been disturbed by the appearance and inferior facilities of the US Forces high school in the London area, an amalgam of venerable quonset huts and shacks bursting at the seams with ebullient American youngsters. A badly needed new high school would, I am told, cost about 3.5 million dollars and would please local British by removing this eyesore from their community.

3. I am sure Departments of State and Defense need no reminders from me of the importance of adequate family housing and support facilities to the morale of career service. I believe I should, however, emphasize the useful political effect that a military construction program would have in removing US forces from competition with British for scarce rental housing. In addition, I understand that the US balance of payments would begin to benefit substantially, once military family housing had been constructed and occupied. If this saving can be supplemented by arrangement whereby the US can offset family housing construction costs against expenditures that the US would make in any event, such a construction program would in effect be over-all advantageous to our balance of payments. Perhaps this line of argument would

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be persuasive to the Congress for recent Congressional visitors to Britain who have examined housing situation have been sympathetic to the need for military family housing programs, and intimated that such a program would receive Congressional support.

4. In the foregoing context I should like to point to another opportunity to employ offset expenditures for military construction beyond that afforded by the F-111 agreement. This new opportunity has been provided by the President's recent 35 million dollar offer to provide the British time to reconsider their decision on BAOR rundown. British have already agreed to counting against this 35 million dollars the relocation costs attendant upon moving US military stocks from France. These have been estimated at four to six million dollars.

5. Admittedly we should have to demonstrate (a) "additionality", and (b) actual benefits to the British economy. As mentioned, there are likely to be substantial difficulties in convincing the UK Treasury that these expenditures would meet the criterion of "additionality". On the other hand, if we were willing to concede the residual value of the housing to the British Government, HMG may be inclined to consider a proposal in that regard more attractive than a normal sale. Moreover, despite the current scarcity of adequate housing, the UK construction industry is presently under-employed because of the squeeze. A major program of housing, schools, etc., would help the industry and counteract the current trend towards unemployment. This advantage of available capacity may, however, wane and we should seize the opportunity by prompt action.

6. We recognize that in any military family housing and facility program of sufficient size to be significant we may hear left-wing and other irresponsible elements questioning the right of the US forces to obtain housing while the local population is still so short. If HMG agrees with the program, I would be content to let them field such problems. They should be able to do so with considerable success by referring to the immediate relief of pressure by the withdrawal of American competition for housing

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housing and the attractive long-range possibility of ultimately inheriting housing, schools, etc. built to US standards.

7. In terms of immediate action, I believe the Embassy and the Third Air Force should explore with the British the acceptability of a military family housing construction program as an offset under existing arrangements; i.e., both the 35 million dollar and the 325 million dollar (F-111) offsets.

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The USIS has sent us a useful American journalistic comment on the Vietnamese war, reading:

WASHINGTON, January 5 -- Criticism of American and South Vietnamese operations against the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese exposes a double standard which puts the onus on the defenders of South Vietnam, a leading American columnist writes.

Richard Wilson, writing in yesterday's Washington Star, attacks the "twisted reasoning that condemns American bombing of military targets in North Vietnam, but condones any act of violence by the Communist forces in South Vietnam as justifiable acts of civil war."

A textual exerpt from Mr. Wilson's column follows:

"A peculiar rationale exempts Hanoi from the ravages of war, but not Saigon. It is perfectly all right to blow up restaurants, movie theatres, the U.S. Embassy, barracks and billets, kill South Vietnamese by the hundreds and infiltrate the entire Saigon area. But it is very, very wrong to expose civilians in Hanoi who live near military targets to any kind of danger from American bombers.

By the same rationale it is perfectly all right for Ho Chi Minh to send main force North Vietnamese troops to the environs of Saigon, to the Mekong delta, or any place else in South Vietnam. But it would be a horrendious and barbarous act if South Vietnamese or American troops were to cross the 17th parallel into North Vietnam, or to undertake amphibious landings there.

It is perfectly all right if Viet Cong terror units kill the chiefs and officials of South Vietnamese villages, draw and quarter their bodies, hang the remains on poles, or stack up the bodies on the main street. But it is an act of frightfulness if any villagers are killed when American or South Vietnamese forces try to clear the hamlets of the Viet Cong terrorists who have seized them.

Such are the anomalies and contradictions of the Vietnam war. Such is the twisted reasoning that condemns American bombing of military targets in North Vietnam, but condones any act of violence by the Communist forces in South Vietnam as justifiable acts of civil war."

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January 7, 1967 - Saturday

Stayed at home all day, reading and writing. Temperature 32° F, clear and crisp. Excellent TV first installment of the Forsythe Saga tonight.

January 8, 1967 - Sunday

Same routine as yesterday, same weather except for a light snow. Walked, read Saturday and Sunday telegrams in preparation for tomorrow. Went over personal and family year-end financial accounts, an intricate, necessary, somewhat fascinating process.

January 9, 1967 - Monday

I went over to the Dispensary this morning to see Commander Chappelka, who finds I am still fribbelating--a delightful word.

Virginia Surtees, E and S, came to lunch with me today at the office. It was Jim's birthday, a subject on which she is so sensitive it is almost impossible to discover her age, so we had 21 candles on the cake.

The High Commissioner of Uganda, Dr. Solomon Asea, came to see me. Originally a doctor of medicine, he [redacted] obtained a diploma in tropical medicine and hygiene at the University of Liverpool, and was active in such affairs in his own country until he was appointed Uganda's first Ambassador to the United States. He has seven children, all of whom are now in school here. He seemed a happy, friendly fellow, rather set up at being politically prominent while he is still only 42.

John Pool, a retired Foreign Service Officer, has sent me an article he wrote for the Washington University Magazine on a British Admiral named Sir James Alexander Gordon. Gordon was in command of a Naval contingent dispatched up the Potomac to assist in the taking of Washington during the War of 1812. When his ship passed Mt. Vernon, somewhat to the astonishment of his men he assembled all the officers on deck and ordered a salute fired in George Washington's honor.

January 10, 1967 - Tuesday

I went to see the Prime Minister this morning, at his request. He was much concerned over discussions USG has been having with Lewandowski, a Pole. I am without knowledge of the details of these talks, or whether they are important. Some days ago George Brown [redacted] communicated with Dean Rusk on the subject, and [redacted]

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received a response through me, which did not, however, illuminate it. The PM said he felt he had been treated in respect to this alleged negotiation as a second-class citizen. He stated he felt this the more acutely since he is to meet Kosygin in London in early February and would be in an untenable position if the Soviets had more information about various negotiations than he. He asked whether it might be possible to send a fully briefed representative over here to tell him what was going on. He expressed his feelings about this matter in stronger terms than I have heard him use for a long time. I told him I would write to the Secretary at once, and tell him of our conversation.

He went on to talk about various other matters that do not, however, require action. In addition to my letter to Dean, I sent these two telegrams about my interview.

I went to see Dr. Chappelka this afternoon. He is to tell me tomorrow whether he thinks it all right for me to leave on Sunday for New York, whence we expected to go to Antigua for a two-weeks stay with Bunny and Paul Mellon.

Jean Monnet and Max Kohnstamm came to see me. Their trip to London is primarily to have a talk with George Brown, who wishes to consult Jean further about the British Common Market affair. Monnet believes that after the PM and Brown have made their visits to the heads of government in the continental countries, regardless of whatever the reaction of President de Gaulle might be, the UK should make application to join, stating it would (1) subscribe fully to the Treaty of Rome and accept existing regulations, (2) after such a declaration they could start negotiating on the subject of the intermediate period, (3) all other negotiations, such as the case of New Zealand, should be conducted within the Community after British entry.

Mollie Buccleuch came out to see us late this afternoon. She is about to start on a trip that will take her through the United States, then to Acapulco, Cuernavaca, and Rio de Janeiro.

We dined tonight at the Italian Embassy. The dinner was in honor of John Pope-Hennessy's appointment as Director of the Victoria and Albert. The other guests were the Guidottis' married daughter, Kenneth and Jane Clark, James Pope-Hennessy (brother), the Dowager Lady Hambledon, the Dowager Duchess of Devonshire, Lady Kelly, Sir Philip Magnus (author), Cecil Beaton, Sir James and Lady Bowker. Kay Clark, who is to my mind the best television commentator in Britain, told me he has undertaken to do a 12-month series for BBC on "Western Civilization."

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TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

OUTGOING AmEmbassy LONDON

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Charge: STATE

Control:

Date:

ACTION: SecState W SHDC

LONDON
JANUARY 11
For Harriman from Ambassador

1. In course of conversation with Prime Minister yesterday on other subjects, I again raised Cuban fertilizer matter. He said in effect that he did not feel he could undertake to oppose this credit, especially in the face of the strong newspaper, political and public advocacy of the deal. He told me Callaghan had been instructed to communicate with Secretary Treasury Fowler about it.

2. Prime Minister added that he would again be under serious attack when Parliament reconvenes January 17 on backing given by HMG re our Vietnam policy, as well as charges he had in effect allowed Britain to follow generally in relation to US a satellite course. He was even being challenged on the Chrysler-Rootes transaction.

3. This Embassy has regularly reported political and newspaper comments here on Cuban deal, all of which favored it. Personally I do not believe PM will alter his attitude, though he fully understands our own strong views regarding the affair.

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TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

OUTGOING AmEmbassy LONDON

CONFIDENTIAL
Classification

Charge: STATE Control:

ACTION: SecState WASHDC Date:

LONDON
January 11

1. Prime Minister sent for me yesterday for a general talk prior to my anticipated absence from London for two weeks. He discussed at considerable length his desire to obtain Common Market membership for Britain. Of course, he regards the attitude of President de Gaulle as being paramount. He is not prepared to speculate on the results of his talks with the President later this month, but does not expect any conclusion to be reached at that time. He would like these discussions to be of a preliminary nature and is not prepared to take no for an answer.

2. He anticipates considerable difficulty in debates in Parliament over Vietnam, commencing with questions addressed to him for answer on January 17. He feels confident he can handle the situation, although he said political and public opinion had noticeably hardened during the last few weeks against British Government support for US policy. He especially referred in this connection to the influence of the Harrison Salisbury articles.

3. PM said he had no plans for a possible trip to America. He asked whether President Johnson was likely to come to Europe this spring or summer. I told him I had no information about this.

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January 11, 1967 - Wednesday

Staff meeting this morning. The new Brazilian Ambassador, Sloan Chermont, called on me. To my astonishment, he said he had first met me fifty years ago when we were fellow students at the Gilman School in Baltimore. His mother was a Baltimorean, and he is a cousin of Nanny Roberts Andrews. He has been in the Netherlands for the last three years as Ambassador, and also served as Secretary-General in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. I found him congenial.

Messrs. Monnet and Kohnstamm lunched with me at the office. This morning they had called on George Brown, and had a satisfactory talk with him about the visits he is to make with the Prime Minister to European capitals, commencing next week in Rome.

[redacted] went with me this afternoon to the Navy Dispensary, where Commander Chappelka told me he thought it would be unwise to go off on a vacation without having a doctor within hailing distance. According to him, I have nothing wrong [redacted] which cannot be more or less completely remedied by a program of comparative rest under supervision, so that if there are marked variations in my pulse rate they can be controlled by medicines. Since this would obviously be impossible in Antigua, it was decided I would not leave here Sunday. The chief difficulty in straightening out my temperamental pulse rate lies in my allergy to quinidine, so that it is impossible for me to take it in any quantity. Meanwhile, I have been told if my pulse goes above 60 to swallow a small digitalis pill once a day, but my reaction to a minor amount of this drug is abnormally strong.

Charlie Adams, Chairman of Raytheon, came to see me this afternoon. He told me he had never mentioned the personal matter he wished to discuss with me, even to his wife. It seems that some time ago he was approached by Desmond Fitzgerald, who said Chris Herter had asked him to ascertain whether Charlie would be interested, if the opportunity were offered, in replacing me here as Ambassador. His answer was that he would be inclined to do so if the position became open, but he wanted to talk to me about it. This he did, explaining that he had never talked to Chris on the subject, and now that Herter was dead would never have an idea of why such a message [redacted] was sent.

I told Charlie [redacted] there was nobody whom I would more welcome in my place. Three of his direct ancestors had been envoys to Great Britain, and I assume his distinguished father would have had the post if he had not preferred being Secretary

NLJ 98-1

of the Navy. I like and admire Charlie, and believe he would be an excellent representative here. I said as far as I was concerned, I would cheerfully yield the post if the President asked me to do so. I had resigned in the past on several occasions, but have not spoken of resignation for over two years, since President Johnson told me he would not like the subject brought up again before at least the expiration of his present term. Moreover, I explained to Adams that I would be contented to stay here for another two years, or even more, provided there were no health, financial, or family obstacles to it, but would not be in the slightest disappointed if a change were decided upon. I have seriously thought I am too old for this type of occupation, but will let others determine whether this is true.

We had a most amiable conversation. Charlie said he had no intention of raising this matter himself, or any expectation that it had gone further than a kindly thought by Chris.

We had drinks at home today for

Dean Sturgis and Mrs. Riddle
Mr. and Mrs. Luis Bolin
Mrs. Lang
Mr. Draper Hill
Ambassador Robert Coe
Mr. and Mrs. John Coe
Miss Anne Cleveland (daughter of Amb. Cleveland)
Miss Anne Rorimer (daughter of late Dir. of Met. Museum of Art)
Miss Mary Sichel (daughter of Herbert Sichel, friend of McNamaras)
Commander and Mrs. Jackson Leroy Schulz (Marianna Sands)

Luis Bolin, married to Cess Parker, was for years head of the Spanish Tourist Bureau. He is retired; they are still thinking of living in London, but find there are many tax considerations to be taken into account.

Sturgis Riddle has now been Dean of the American Cathedral in Paris for 18 years. He said he thought he would probably only stay another two years, but he looks as young and vigorous as when I first knew him.

Draper Hill has now written two books on Gillray, the great cartoonist, and is presently in charge of a Gillray exhibit here. He is anxious to see my twelve volumes of caricatures I bought over thirty years ago at the Cholet sale in New York, so I have promised to disinter them some day from Security Storage.

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January 12, 1967 - Thurs

E lunched with me today at the office. Afterwards I went to the Navy Dispensary, where the Commander, whom I like immensely, declared my condition completely normal, even though I have taken no pills for the last two days. He does not expect this happy state to endure once the effect of my massive potations at Ruislip has completely worn away. We will then return to what he calls the "process of control", which he hopes within three weeks will fix me in a permanently acceptable groove.

Jean Monnet called me this afternoon, to say how strongly he advised me to change my mode of life. After ascertaining I was almost 69, he said he had suffered his first physical disabilities at exactly that age, and for one year had [redacted] to forswear climbing mountains. He is now 78, and in perfect health. He says this results from the decision he reached ten years previously never to allow himself to become overfatigued. He laid down for himself an inexorable rule for daily walking, and also to live as much as possible in fresh air. He said [redacted] at that time he [redacted] unwillingly abandoned some of his previous habits, especially in regard to eating, drinking, and smoking, and [redacted] taught himself the truth that it was idiotic on the part of anybody to ignore the physical changes inseparable from aging.

We were plagued yesterday by an article in the continental edition of the Herald Tribune reporting American sources as having said that US and Soviet negotiators have agreed on the terms of a treaty designed to halt the spread of nuclear weapons. I sent a telegram disclaiming all responsibility on the part of myself or Embassy officers in connection with this article, which was incorrect in its major elements. Yesterday the Manchester Guardian correspondent in Bonn [redacted] in similar vein, and for weeks journalists have been commenting on these negotiations. Lately the parties most importantly concerned have preserved an unusual secrecy about their interchanges, but now that the German Cabinet is familiar with the tentative language under discussion we can expect many complications. Members of the Nato Council are clamoring for briefing.

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January 13, 1967 - Friday

Went to the Navy Dispensary this morning. E and I lunched with the Radziwills in company with Stash's pretty niece and Charles Clore Stash has installed the most beautiful bathtub I believe I ever saw--bought in Italy. Clore is gloomy over economic prospects here, for he thinks few real incentives are available to enterprising business people. He believes most leading industries will be nationalized within the next thirty years.

Osborn Elliott, Editor of NEWSWEEK, with Henry Simmons, its London representative, came to see me this afternoon. They had called on the Prime Minister this morning, and are to talk with George Brown this afternoon. We had the usual interchange about British views on our Vietnam policy, and the prospects for Great Britain joining the Common Market.

Morris Ernst, now almost 80, sends me from time to time a bulletin he publishes privately. The last number includes such items as thes

"To raise a child in the average home of $6600 annual income costs about $24,000."

"Why did our mass media let us forget that our public favors bombing for freedom, by pools showing a ratio of 5 to 1."

"Birds clean crocodiles' teeth and fleas are needed by lions."

Our visa statistics for the calender year 1966 are:

I was interested in the Transcript of George Brown's ITV performance, which he forwarded to me some days ago; he was interviewed on January 1st in connection with his appeal for peace in Vietnam. It was:

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Foreign Office
S.W.1

6 January, 1937.

Dear Mr. [illegible],

[illegible] thought it might be useful for the Foreign [illegible] Minister to have [illegible] to be sent you [illegible] interview on I.L.N. [illegible].

This is now enclosed.

Yours ever,

M. J. MacLehose.

(M. J. MacLehose)
Private Secretary

His Excellency, The Hon. David K.E. Bruce, U.S.A.,

ENCLOSURE FOOR QUALITY

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[illegible]

Peter Snow asked Mr. Brown why he had chosen this particular time to make his appeal.

Mr. Brown: There was going to be a truce, one of the periods when one might have got it extended, one of the periods when people might have sat down and discussed how to extend it and therefore how to prolong it and therefore how to turn it into a complete cessation, it seemed to me to be a very natural moment to choose.

Peter Snow: There was a truce at Christmas as well, I mean would you not agree that a large amount of the reason for your doing this is the pressure brought on you by these other Labour M.P.s that have made protests....

Mr. Brown: Certainly not at all, any more than pressure took me to Moscow, any more than pressure led me to make the speech I made at Brighton last year, any more than pressure led me to go to New York.

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I share [illegible]'s feelings, I share other people's horror [illegible] of the war going on, I deplore the loss of life, the suffering caused by bombing in North Vietnam or [illegible] by the atrocities in South Vietnam, of course I [illegible] all those feelings in that sense. I'm spurred on by the same feelings but one doesn't move in this sort of thing because people send you resolutions, I want to do something about it, I've been continuously trying.

Peter Snow: Do you still fully support the American bombing of North Vietnam?

Mr. Ennals: I have never been asked to support anybody's bombing of anything. I do not support the atrocities in South Vietnam. I am not involved in them - I am only involved in trying to bring about a stop. I do not see much point in asking one side to stop if the other side is going on. I deplore both. I want to get both stopped. This is what I am continually trying to do. Now somebody has got to keep trying. It does not have to be me. Lots of

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/other

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other people are trying to. Some day one of us will succeed. Some day it will happen and I would like to be around when it does happen.

Peter Snow: But - can we be quite sure on this - you are not disassociating the British Government from the bombing of North Vietnam in the light of the recent reports from Hanoi?

Mr. Brown: I am not associated with the Americans in what they are doing. I am not associated with the Viet-Cong, or the North Vietnamese in what they are doing - not being associated, I am not called upon to dissociate. What I am trying to do is what I think all good men and women should be trying to do. That is - bring pressure on both sides to stop the war.

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AMERICAN EMBASSY
London, England

Consular Circular No. 193

January 12, 1967

Subject: Visas Issued, UK, for December and 12 months 1966
Adjusted for Current Consular Districts

Processed at:	December, 1964 NIV's	December, 1964 Imm.	December, 1965 NIV's	December, 1965 Imm.	December, 1966 NIV's	December, 1966 Imm.
London	4,[illegible]	1,738	4,964	502	5,155	1,901
Belfast	2[illegible]	60	67	6	73	76
Edinburgh	437	"	440	"	525	"
Liverpool	47	"	585	"	675	"
	[illegible]	1,[illegible]	5,756	508	6,428	1,977

Processed at:	12 Months 1964 NIV's	12 Months 1964 Imm.	12 Months 1965 NIV's	12 Months 1965 Imm.	12 Months 1966 NIV's	12 Months 1966 Imm.
London	94,699	25,323	100,528	23,401	117,843	18,892
Belfast	4,739	1,027	5,058	783	5,574	631
Edinburgh	18,[illegible]	"	20,598	"	22,932	"
Liverpool	17,651	"	20,494	"	21,597	"
	134,484	26,329	146,658	24,184	167,946	19,523

Personal Appearance Waived
for December, 1966

London	3,381	of the	5,155	processed, or 66%
Belfast	26	of the	73	processed, or 49%
Edinburgh	3[illegible]	of the	525	processed, or 58%
Liverpool	[illegible]	of the	675	processed, or 49%

Distribution:

In quadruplicate to Belfast, Edinburgh and Liverpool
2 CRC; 1 A/P; 1 A/M; 1 AMC; 2 A/EF; 1 PAO; 1 E/CHMAT;
5 CCA; 2 CG/D; 2 CG/V; 2 CG/P; 1 USIS; 2 US Travel Service;
1 Department of State, WHR/EX; 1 to Dennis Collins, Amembassy, Paris.

CG/D:CGill:ft

Concurrence: CGA - Jack A. Norfurt

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January 14, 1967 - Saturday

Did a modicum of professional work today.

Made an excursion into the antique field and amongst other things bought a rather beautiful George II table with a marble top that should be useful in Winfield House.

January 15, 1967 - Sunday

There has been little rain for weeks, and only a few flurries of snow in London, although a good deal has fallen in the country. The temperature has been between 30° and 45° for many days.

The complications over our talks on Vietnam with the Pole, Lewandowski, remain. Messrs. Brown and Wilson went off this afternoon to Rome, as their first visit on their Common Market tour. Bill Bundy called me this evening to say that Chet Cooper could come here on Wednesday or Thursday, to brief the Prime Minister and George Brown on the subject the Prime Minister raised with me. Meanwhile, there is considerable confusion in Washington, for Francis Bator called me today from the White House to ask the meaning of the cryptic message (copy of which I have) sent by the PM to the President. I told him the Secretary should already have received my letter, and suggested the White House communicate directly with Rusk. I have now received the lengthy telegrams from the Department which explain what has been going on with the Poles, as well as copy sent me for the first time of our dealings with the Pope on this same subject.

This afternoon Sasha and I went to see "Is Paris Burning?" I thought parts of it extremely moving, and for a movie, it was far more veracious than is often the case. I imagine it will have a sensational success in France, where it will remind every one of the day of liberation of Paris that was one of the most glorious and exciting sights of modern times.

I never seem to keep abreast of the requirements for wine and spirits in the house. I know I have bought large quantities since I came here, but have not amassed any beyond our prospective needs. This is in contrast to what used to be the habit in Great Britain of individuals laying down large quantities of wine. On the accession of King Edward VII, it was discovered that the overstocks in the royal palaces were greatly excessive. In June 1901, Christie's sold for the King 5,000 dozen surplus sherry, at the then high prices of 64 shillings to 80 shillings a dozen, the total proceeds being £17,000.

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It is interesting to note that in the last decade of the 19th Century more champagne was drunk in Great Britain than ever since. In 1897, 9-1/2 million bottles of champagne were imported, a figure never reached later. By the 1930's, the total was as low as 1-1/2 million bottles, and even today, although Britain remains France's biggest foreign customer, the annual total is not much more than five million.

Another item of information I gleaned today was that one-half of the population of the United Kingdom have some false teeth, and one-third have all false teeth.

January 16, 1967 - Monday

Dr. Russell O'Neal, Assistant Secretary of the Army for Research and Development, was brought to see me today by Colonel Lash. General Betts and Dr. Jay Tol Thomas from the Defense Department, were with him. This new Assistant Secretary of the Army is a distinguished industrial scientific leader, known for achievements in basic research and in development of radar computer and weapons systems. He had been with the Aerospace Systems, with Bendix Corporation, and with Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corporation. I found him interesting.

Took E and Sasha to lunch at Tiberio, where I ate delicious baby octupus.

General Kyser, Commanding General of the Communications Zone, called on me with Colonel Hogrefe. We had a long talk about some of the problems connected with moving personnel and supplies from France to Britain before April 1st. Amongst other materiel to be transported here is 250,000 tons of ammunition.

Joe Slater of the Ford Foundation spent an hour with me, discussing possible programs in Britain and on the Continent. Although I had failed with Shep Stone, I advocated with Slater a grant to the Polish Libraries in London and Paris. He thinks Shep may leave the Foundation and become an Ambassador, but there is nothing definite about this.

Tommy Nichols called me from New York, and, after I promised to breathe no word of it, informed me that the Trustees of Johns Hopkins, at a special meeting to be held in a few days, will announce the selection of Linc Gordon as the new President to replace Milton Eisenhower. Linc is a scholar, has excellent personality and character, is said to be an able administrator, and I should think would make a good President for that Institution.

[redacted]

We have been thrashing around for a long time, trying to improve the presentation in Great Britain of American actions in Vietnam. Secretary Rusk has agreed to do a 10-minute taped interview on this subject for ATV on January 31. We hope that Eurovision will give continental coverage to this. Unfortunately, some of the people we particularly wanted from London have not accepted the invitation to Washington, so we are working to get suitable replacements. To date, Cudlipp of the Mirror, and Michael Berry of the Daily Telegraph have accepted. Barnet of the Economist has a conflicting date, Hetherington of the Guardian has declined, and Rees-Mogg of the Times has not given his answer. ATV wishes to ask David Astor of the Observer and Max Aitken of the Daily Express, but we do not want the program too loaded with proprietors rather than editors.

January 17, 1967 - Tuesday

Went to the dispensary this morning for another cardiogram. Pulse was 50, and Commander Chappelko seemed to think I was coming along nicely.

Bill Humphries came to see me this morning at the office. He seems quite satisfied with his public relations operations, preferring them to his previous occupation as a journalist. He is a particularly pleasant, reliable friend.

Jack Herfurt brought in three of our new Consular officers, Neil McManus, who is to be the principal officer at Belfast, William Williams for Liverpool, and Wayne Fisher, who will replace Charlie Gilbert in the Consular Section here.

Sasha left this morning for Washington. We will miss her intensely. It has been a continuous joy having her here.

Lunched at the office. Afterwards, E, back from the airport, took me for a walk.

January 18, 1967 - Wednesday

Before I left the house this morning, Lloyd Garrison called from New York to say that Audrey and Stephen had been missing since last night on an air trip between San Juan, Porto Rico, and St. Thomas in the Virgin Islands, a distance of about eighty miles. They had taken off in a chartered two-engine Piper Apache, piloted by a man with long experience as a flyer in the Caribbean; there had been one radio contact, thereafter silence. A sudden storm, with torrential rain and high winds, was reported as having occurred near St. Thomas at about the time they were due there. The Coast Guard will commence a search at daylight. It has been established that the little plane had no flares.

[redacted]

At 10:30 a.m., I went with Chuck Cooper, who has flown to London for the purpose, to confer with George Brown about the matter involving our use of a Polish intermediary in negotiations with Hanoi. He made a full exposition of this, as well as of what other diplomatic attempts we were making there.

The President had Walt Rostow telephone to express his sympathy over the Currier news, and to say he has ordered every appropriate facility of the Federal Government to be used in a comprehensive search.

Later in the day, we had messages from the Queen, the Prime Minister, George Brown and many others, who had read these unhappy tidings in the late afternoon papers.

January 19, 1967 - Thursday

E and I went off by Pan American this morning, bound for New York. I called, on my way from Kennedy airport, at Ailsa's apartment, where I remained for the evening with Paul Mellon and her. I telephoned Joe Fowler in Washington to tell him what Lloyd Garrison and Eddie Warburg had suggested about the possibility of sending out even more Coast Guard planes. Joe was, as I expected, totally committed to doing everything possible; he has charged Jim Hendrick with this responsibility, so we can have constant communication through him. The US Navy has alerted its vessels in the area; Garrison has chartered numbers of private aircraft and boats, so everything practicable is being done to locate the couple and their pilot.

Ailsa is bearing this dreadful uncertainty and shock with extraordinary composure.

January 20, 1967 - Friday

We are staying at the River Club. This morning, Paul and I joined the Warburgs at their apartment, and Lloyd told us everything the people he had sent to Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands have reported. No trace of those missing has been found.

E and I lunched with Bunny and Paul at their house.

I spent most of the afternoon and evening with Ailsa, keeping in touch with Washington.

E has been wonderfully helpful and sweet in coping with a tremendous flow of messages from kind friends.

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January 21, 1967 - Saturday

I went to see Dr. Louis Bishop, a famous heart specialist, this morning. He looked at the data supplied me by the Naval Dispensary and Air Force Hospital, then subjected me to an exhaustive series of tests, including a rather amusing one of running on a treadmill at three miles per hour. X-rays, and ten cardiograms were taken, also the usual extraction of blood.

I escaped at last to the Regency Hotel where E and I lunched with Ellen and Jim.

At the Warburgs this afternoon, John Simon, who teaches in the Yale Law School, an intimate friend of Audrey and Stephen, explained to us what he learned during the search trip from which he had just returned. Over eighty aircraft, including helicopters, have scoured a huge area without result, and will continue their efforts for several more days. In addition, fishing boats have penetrated most coves, and there have been land parties.

I feel there is no hope of finding them alive. Mrs. Edith Enteman, who was waiting for them at St. Thomas with little Michael Currier, told us of the intensity of the storm at the time they should have approached their destination. She evidently behaved with forceful initiative and efficiency in instituting an alarm.

I paid a visit to the grandchildren (Andrea 10, Lavinia 9, Michael 5). They are a beguiling trio; the two girls played the piano and sang for me, while Michael was as incessant in motion as a whirling dervish.

E and I had dinner with Nicky at Reubens. He came down, bless his affectionate nature, all the way from St. Paul's School to spend twenty-four hours with us. We saw a French movie "L'Homme et La Femme"--moderately good.

January 22, 1967 - Sunday

We lunched Nicky in the King Cole Bar at the St. Regis, a congenial, subdued, Sunday spot. After he emplaned for Boston, I went to see Ailsa.

No favorable Currier news. There are rumors of kidnapping; I wish they were true, but attach no credit to them.

Tonight, E and I dined at Marietta Tree's, with Arthur Schlesinger, Penelope Tree and Arabella Churchill (Randolph's beautiful daughter).

Arthur asked me whether I would consider, after I retire from London, becoming the head of the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts in Washington. He said the sponsors would like this, and Jackie was particularly interested in my

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being approached. I replied 1. I was flattered, but did not know when I would retire. 2. I was too old to take it on. 3. I did not know whether I would ever again live in Washington. 4. I would revolve the matter in my mind. Point 4, as I realized the next day, was a lead from weakness.

January 23, 1967 - Monday

One of my calls today was from Jackie Kennedy, who, after commiserating with me, said she was delighted I might seriously consider the Performing Arts proposition. We left it at that.

We still clutch at every straw, but it is impossible really to deceive oneself. The whole affair is utterly tragic; these parents cast away at the ages of 36 and 33, whose interest and influence in public affairs, such as Civil Rights and Urban Renewal, had elicited widespread recognition.

Lunched with Paul and George Wyckoff. Spent the late afternoon with Ailsa. Mary Warburg and Eddie have been wonderful, as well as their seventeen year old daughter Daphne, a student at Foxcroft, who has constantly stayed, during this crisis, with the grandchildren, by whom she is adored. She is a remarkable young woman.

January 24, 1967 - Tuesday

Another meeting at the Warburgs this morning. Lunched with Ailsa, Paul and their Mother; although she is about 88, one would never suspect it--she is a darling.

Afternoon and evening with Ailsa, I think she is somewhat consoled by my frequent presence in this time of joint sorrow. Paul visits her every day, and is a great comfort to her. This Scottish family tie is strong.

January 25, 1967 - Wednesday

Back to Dr. Bishop for his verdict. He thinks I must have had atrial fibrillation for many years. He gave me a monograph, written by him and an associate, on the subject. It seems I have no organic heart disease. Quinidine is the drug most often used for controlling the variations in pulse rhythm; I am, however, allergic to it; it provokes a rash almost as irritating as hives. Consequently, I am counselled by him to do nothing except to take regular exercise in fresh air, and to abstain from excessive drinking, smoking, and eating. According to him, my enemy most to be dreaded is fatigue.

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I came back to the office, where I saw Eugene Black, who is spending a few days here after a visit to Stratford before going home. Gene thought the the PM had lost a good opportunity to announce he would cancel, or, lacking that, postpone steel nationalization. He believes such a decision would haveevoked more confidence abroad than any other. He is sceptical, as I am, of a voluntary price-wages freeze being observed.

Black was asked by the White House to go next week to Cambodia to talk to Sihanouk. He agreed to do so, but has received no further word on it.

Although Robert Kennedy is projecting a favorable image of himself throughout the country, Gene has no confidence in his judgment.

Walter Heller called. He has always impressed me as overly optimistic about Britain's economic and financial situation; today was no exception.

I was slated to lunch today with the American Chamber of Commerce, who are holding their annual meeting. Customarily, I make a long review for them of the situation here as I see it, after their business proceedings terminate. I sent a letter of apology over to Bill Lyons, and lunched in the office with E and Nicky. Nicky is a most satisfactory boy; he is incessantly occupied and happy, as well as the best of companions.

E accompanied me to the airport, where I took a Pan Am plane, jampacked with passengers because the aviation strike at home has closed TWA's foreign operations. We made Washington in seven hours and a quarter, so I reached the Metropolitan Club at six thirty local time, in an 82 degree temperature.

July 22, 1966 - Friday

Did a lot of personnel business at State, before seeing George Ball to go over papers in preparation for a meeting with the President at noon. Went over more papers at Francis Bator's office. Since McNamara, Joe Fowler and Ball are all going to Europe this weekend, the President wishes to review recommendations on how he is to handle Harold Wilson on the 29th.

Dean Rusk, Gardner Ackley, Walt Rostow, Fred Deming, Bator were present, as was the inevitable photographer, who, if he keeps his ears open, must hear more secret talk than any one except the President.

I made my spiel, suggesting we have not only a short-range but a long-range policy toward the British. Ball proposed, amongst other things, we push them

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into the Common Market; I consider this unrealistic, though the end is desirable. McNamara insisted they must maintain, even if in diminished strength, their semi-global military posture, especially East of Suez and in Germany. Rusk supported him. Joe Fowler thinks they are over-extended in their commitments. The President listened, but was cryptic in his comments.

I lunched at the Department with Ball and Ted Sorensen. George told me to prepare for an arm-twisting by the President who will ask me to be his successor. I thought I had settled this with Rusk at Brussels and London.

McNamara invited me over to the Pentagon, where I had an hour's talk with this remarkable, sympathetic man. We bewailed the lack of a coherent long range American policy about European affairs. McNamara observed, as he often has previously, that he could dispose of his military problems if he could obtain definite guidance when they have strong political implications.

Back at State, I called on Averell, who asked me to swim in his Georgetown pool. Since it was already six-thirty and he was dining out at eight, I decided to stay hot.

The old boy is as keen as ever. He told me how he had persuaded the Chileans, some months ago, not to raise their copper price (this is now unstuck), how he had arranged the air drop of Belgian paratroopers in Stanleyville, to rescue over 2000 Europeans, and of his present endeavors to save our captive flyers in North Vietnam. I did not tell him of the request to Black to go to Cambodia, for he expects to make the trip himself in September.

Averell is the most persistent man I have ever known well. He never gives up. He would like to visit Kosygin. We discussed my old idea of asking General Eisenhower, if his health permits it, to invite himself, as a private citizen, to call on Ho Chi Minh. If that is not feasible, why not commission Harriman to make a try. The North Vietnamese would find themselves embarrassed in world public opinion if they refused to receive him.

I dined alone at Jack Hunter's on two platters of soft-shelled crabs. The Met is deserted; I suppose its leisured occupants have fled to the country.

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July 23, 1966 - Saturday

Air travel to New York is madly congested, since, due to the strike, even the shuttle does not run. By chance, I got a seat on the 10:15 plane. Before leaving, I had twenty minutes of conversation with Peregrine Worsthorne of the Telegraph, who came over in advance of other British journalists. He is confused, after talking to many people in our Government, over what are our settled views regarding world affairs, excepting Vietnam, where Administration policy is clear. Of course, he does not understand the Kennedy-Johnson system of "keeping options open", which though conducive to flexibility, militates against consistent action.

The Brook provides no meals on Saturday or Sunday, so I lunched at the Racquet Club on cold Gaspe salmon; there was only one other member in the mammoth dining-room.

Dined at the Algonquin Hotel on West 55th Street. Had I been in England, we would have spent the weekend with Pamela and David Hicks.

E will have to give some parties alone until she leaves for Cape Cod. The Jaretskis will be staying with her. Next week she is having a wedding reception for Sandra Payson Meyer after her marriage to George Weidenfeld.

Joe Fowler telephoned from Washington. I talked to him for twenty minutes about matters connected with yesterday's meeting at the White House.

July 24, 1966 - Sunday

Breakfasted at a joint on Lexington Avenue.

Ailsa sent her car for me, and I motored out to Syosset for lunch. I think, all in all, considering the ground floor of the house, the lawns, garden and landscaping, this is one of the loveliest country places in the world. The house is medium in size and exquisitely furnished. Upstairs, the bedrooms are too small, but the whole architectural effort represents Billy Delano at his best. I had not been there for years, and was impressed by how well the trees and shrubbery had grown and prospered on Ailsa's hundred odd acres.

In the afternoon, I stopped to see Ellen Blair whose house and place are also lovely. Poor Wolcott's death has shattered her, but her son is a source of satisfaction; [redacted] he is seriously intent upon rising to the top of the Morgan, Guaranty Trust Company. Her family, the Yuilles, came from Halifax County in Virginia, intermarried with my relations, and finally, generations later, the Yuille girls astonished New York.

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July 25, 1966 - Monday

Went to see George White this morning about my private business affairs. I wished to return to Washington last night, but the airline strike made this impossible, so I am lucky to have a passage for tomorrow morning. I walked from George's office, at 713 Park Avenue, to Ensko, the silver dealer, from whom I purchased Christmas presents for Audrey. Ensko is a jewel, deeply versed in the lore of goldsmithing. He maintains an establishment of devoted retainers who turn out the best modern silver reproductions.

Lunched with brother Jim on turtle fins at The Brook. His blood pressure is 150 over 78, pulse 70; he is organically perfect. He ascribes his health to a doctor having told him, when he had sleeping sickness at the end of World War I, he should drink a couple of martinis each day before lunch and dinner. He has now rationalized a minimum into a maximum.

Sallied out for a shopping tour on Park and Fifth Avenues, regaling myself with viewing tempting objects, but I was resistant, and bought nothing except a tube of toothpaste.

Dined with Ailsa at 2 East 67th Street. Thoroughly enjoyed it. Since her cousin Sara died, I suppose she is the richest woman in the world, but one would never suspect it. Like her father, anything ostentatious repels her. I do not believe she has been free from a low grade fever for forty years; no doctor has ever been able to eradicate it. I find this desperately sad.

July 26, 1966 - Tuesday

Up at 6:30. Breakfasted at La Guardia. Thank Heaven for crisp American bacon. Went to the Department, there to struggle with my compeers over the favorite game of raids on personnel.

Many of our books from Staunton Hill have been delivered by Security Storage to the National Gallery, where they were dumped into an underground vault. I promised John Walker his pick of those on art and related subjects. To my surprise and pleasure, I found Macgill James, who has moved from Alexandria to Washington, had volunteered to arrange them. We toiled together, considering the disposition of two or three thousand volumes. E and I are inveterate accumulators of literature, and have no places to house it all. I am at my wits end what to decide, and am minded to send them back to Staunton Hill, except for the press books, like the Nonesuch, Golden Cockerell, Doves, sporting and ornithological works, that can find tempoeray lodging in my office on Wisconsin Avenue.

Macgill and I had a merry lunch, during which he put a fascinating tale about his youngest son Pat, a Buddhist Priest, with a Japanese wife, settled in the Flowery Kingdom. All three of his boys are college professors, with PhD. degree

Drank tonight with Francis Mason, that valuable former associate in London.

Had a full afternoon at the Department, engaged in bureaucratic sword-play. Refused an invitation from the EEC to deliver the George Marshall Chair address at Bruges on September 28, when I expect to be in Washington.

July 27, 1966 - Wednesday

On the plane yesterday I read the touching, often pathetic letters written by Scott Fitzgerald to his daughter, now Scottie Lanahan.

Saw John Leddy at the Department. He is still crippled from his back operation, but comes three times a week to work for a few hours.

Yesterday the temperature reached 96° in the shade; today it is almost equally hot.

My big event of the morning was calling on the President, with whom I spent an hour and a half. Walt Rostow and Francis Bator met me in the Cabinet Room, but the President took me away from them into his circular office, where he queried me about numbers of people who had been suggested to him for high offices in State. In each case I gave my frank estimate of their personality and ability. I think he is shrewd and percipient about people, especially their weaknesses, and is determined to improve the staffing and performance at State. I was astonished at his familiarity with the positions and persons employed in key spots there. He is really an extraordinary in dividual, and I admire him vastly. His foibles are minor in contrast to his virtues, and the heroic scale of his aspirations to better the lot of Man.

Bill Moyers was giving a lunch for journalists. The President introduced me, and told me to give them my views on Great Britain. I did the best I could.

About two o'clock I lunched, then went to Foggy Bottom. Dean Rusk sent for me. He inquired whether the President had asked me whether I would take a job in Washington; I expressed my relief over his not having done so.

Bob McNamara, just back from Europe, telephoned me about the memorandum of recommendations he had been sent by Dean Rusk for the President to consider in

relation to his talk with the PM. They were, in more concise form, largely what George Ball had written for our meeting last Friday. I agreed with McNamara that it would be unwise and unsuitable for the President, in his forthcoming talks, to try to force the PM into promises to try to enter the Common Market, to revive the European Defense Community, to abandon the nuclear deterrent, and to take other steps in return for what might be construed as a blank check underwriting of British financial obligations.

Some of these recommendations have great merit, but cannot be disposed of between the soup and dessert.

I went at 5:30 to the Washington Post to talk to its editorial board, which the President had encouraged me to do.

Dined tonight with Susan Mary and Joe Alsop. The McNamaras, the Gardners (he is Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare), Kay Graham, Anne Patten and others were there. Conversation, like the food and wine, is always excellent at the Alsops. I told them I thought that on the whole, excepting in Vietnam, we should be gratified by our successes in foreign policy during the past few years, stop being apologetic about it, and cease to complain about not being loved.

July 28, 1966 - Thursday

Went to the White House for a lively talk with Walt Rostow. Afterwards to State.

E called me at my breakfast time from London, to tell me of an impending operation on my favorite spaniel Milou. He has had a growth on his chest for a long time; it is increasing in size and causing him acute discomfort. The veterinarian thinks it should be removed.

Lunched at the Met with Harry Schwartz.

Bill Moyers called to say the President would like me to talk to the White House correspondents about the PM's visit. I have arranged to do so at 6:30 in the White House Mess.

Harold Wilson is due to arrive about 10:30 tonight. Accompanying him will probably be Sir Burke Trend, Michael Halls, Michael Palliser, John Barnes (Foreign Office, Nato), Donald Murray (F. O. Southeast Asia), Denis Greenhill is already here.

I am to go with the Secretary in a helicopter at 9:30 tonight to Andrews Field to meet the PM.

Reflecting on my talk with the President yesterday, I am amazed at his breadth of interest in personnel assignments in the Department and our missions abroad. He discussed the merits and shortcomings of at least twenty-five individuals now occupying positions, and of a similar number under consideration for vacancies. It is evident that each one has been checked with many people. I stressed what seemed to me the importance of conferring more responsibility on younger men, preferably under the age of forty-five. I asked whether he could spare Moyers to replace Ball. The answer was "No." He said he had intended to appoint Jack Valenti Ambassador to Italy; Jack was making progress in the Italian language until offered the Moving Picture Association job, which the President thought he could not afford to decline.

I had a cosy conference with the White House correspondents at 6:30. I stated my views on the British economic and financial problems, then answered questions. The session lasted an hour and a half. The President appeared at the end, while we were all sitting around in the Mess, drinking and chatting. He responded for thirty minutes, easily and fully, to tricky inquiries about domestic and foreign policies, appearing entirely relaxed and self-assured. He threw bouquets in my direction.

I went with Dean Rusk to a launching pad outside the Pentagon, where we took a turbo-jet helicopter to Andrews Field. Dean raised again the matter of my perhaps becoming Under Secretary, and I made clear the definiteness of my decision. I always enjoy talking to him, and am sure he is a man of complete integrity.

The PM arrived at 10:15 p.m. on a gleaming Royal Air Force Comet. His retinue included a doctor, secret service men, Mrs. Marcia Williams (his political private secretary), an archivist, and other clerical personnel. He drove away to Blair House; Dean and I came back in the luxurious helicopter, passing over the wonderland of Washington in its nighttime splendor.

August 29, 1966 - Friday

To the Cabinet Room this morning, after a stint at State. Bob McNamara and I had another talk about possibilities for positions at State. He said he would yield up almost any one of his staff at Defense if he were really needed in a key

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position under Rusk. I am overboard for McNamara: he is a platonic, electronic fellow, in successful pursuit of excellence.

The President and the PM, after an hour's private conversation, joined the group at noon. There was a rehash by Wilson of their talk, disclosing nothing unexpected. The PM said he would keep the British Engineer contingent in Thailand, and intended to send troops to Northern Malaysia to cope with subversive activities there.

Lunch was a large stag affair in the big dining room. The Vice President, Mansfield, Fulbright, Dirksen, Clark Clifford, and a hundred others, were there. Previously, I had joined a dozen leading actors in the upstairs sitting-room, where we were served drinks, and greeted by Mrs. Johnson.

The food was delicious: Consomme Madrilene, Lobster Newberg with hearts of palm salad, Raspberry Bombe, with well-chilled Beaulieu Pinot Chardonnay, and Almaden Blanc de Blancs.

The speeches of the President and Prime Minister were enthusiastic, though too effusive. The usual theme of the ties that bind our two countries together was heavily accented.

The PM used a good English story, attributed to Mike Pearson, kindness of George Ball. When a woman's corpse was discovered in London, decapitated, arms and legs severed from the body, only the torso intact, the Police Officer succinctly reported: "She had not been interfered with."

Miscellaneous information. A Baltimore Oriole outfielder, Curt Blefary, has a cocker spaniel that takes scrambled eggs and coke for breakfast.

One of Graham Green's characters remarked that God must have a sense of humour, otherwise He could never have invented sexual intercourse.

Put in an afternoon at the Department before helicoptering with George Ball to Andrews Field, whence the PM left at 7:30 for Canada, to spend two hours with Pearson before returning to London.

The Brits were much pleased by the President's warm reception of Wilson, who neither asked for nor received any substantive favors.

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July 30, 1966 - Saturday

State was unwontedly deserted this morning. Went down to Treasury for an hour's talk with my esteemed friend Joe Fowler. He sketched out his prospective moves in financial chess; there are no fleas on him.

Lunched gloriously on super-Jumbo lobsters at Kay Graham's with Sally and Scotty Reston. Kay leaves tomorrow for a vacation at Martha's Vineyard, the Restons for a fishing village on the Gaspé peninsula. These three are wonderful fun to be with. Reston is in the Johnsonian dog-house, but too philosophical to resent it; he was not invited to the lunch yesterday, though many other journalists were.

I stopped by 1411 34th Street, to pick up some summer clothes, paid a call on Arpad at his antique emporium, and gave dinner to dear Kay Halle.

Junie McBaine called me from California a few nights ago, and put Davie on the telephone. He said he is having the time of his life, earns $80 per week as a manual laborer, and will come East in September.

July 31, 1966 - Sunday

Uneventful day. Temperature about 80°, much less humid than yesterday.

Lunched with Maya de Monteaudoin, at the Carriage House, on soft shell crabs. Dined with Carrie and Macgill at the Met on hard shell crabs. There is not much chance of exercising the imagination about food in Washington on Sundays. For a couple of years the fear of hepatitis has discouraged people here from eating oysters and clams, so the crab has become King, the shrimp [redacted] Crown Prince.

August 1, 1966 - Monday

The reverberations in the London Sunday newspapers to the President's flattery of Wilson in his luncheon speech last Friday, in which he likened the Prime Minister to Winston Churchill, were profound. The Opposition is furious; Heath was finally persuaded not to comment acidulously on it.

Personally, I thought the language used was cornily exuberant, though evidently designed to bolster confidence in Sterling.

Saw John Leddy this morning.

Jimmy Symington told me of his plan to have a country club established for the use of members of the foreign diplomatic corps and State Department, where

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the younger men and women would have a pleasant place to meet. It is somewhat like the scheme we put to Hagloff for consideration in London.

In the afternoon, I had a good talk with Ellsworth Bunker. He said he would not, if asked, be willing to succeed George Ball. At 72, his health is excellent, he is ready to take on special assignments, but not open to offers of permanent, routine positions. He has a son in New Delhi, a daughter in Brazil, another son in Denver, Colorado, and grandchildren whom he has never seen. He wants to be able to spend more time with them, especially since, as a widower, he would be alone in Washington. I have the greatest respect for Ellsworth.

John Hightower came to see me. He is a journalist of unusual quality and integrity.

August 2, 1966 - Tuesday

Owing to the continuation of the civil airlines strike, I had not been able to secure passage to Cape Cod until Wednesday. But last night George Ball offered me a trip to New York on a MATS Beechcraft. I met him and Joe Sisco at seven o'clock at National Airport, and transacted some business during our short flight. George has no inhibitions about writing of his adventures in political Wonderland; he thinks he will produce a book on them a few months after he quits office.

I had a couple of hours, mostly spent in bookstores before going to Kennedy to meet E and Nicky, inbound on Pan-Am, accompanied by Gino, the Italian kitchen boy who will cook for us at Osterville.

We shifted over to Paul Mellon's plane, which deposited us at Hyannis in less than an hour.

I had not been to Cape Cod for six years, and was enchanted by the house the Mellons have so generously lent us. Billy Baldwin had been charged with its rehabilitation only six weeks ago. It is colorful and gay, a few steps from a shelving, sandy beach. Bunnie had secured two engaging Irish sisters as maids, so we expect to be thoroughly spoiled.

August 3, 1966 - Wednesday

Perfect swimming weather.

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August 4, 1966 - Thursday

Beautiful day. Spent the morning sunbathing and swimming. At lunchtime, a blow fell. I was telephoned, and told the Secretary wanted to see me urgently in Washington. A plane had been laid on, and I would be returned here tomorrow. To Barnstable airport I went, thence on a small Presidential jet, at 600 miles per hour, to the Capital.

As soon as I saw Dean Rusk, I was confirmed in my suspicion of what was cooking. It was the same thing I had discussed with him in Brussels and London, the choice of a replacement for Ball. He was specific in saying the post was not being offered to me; the President did not want it shopworn by a rejection, but had asked Dean to reason with me again, since I was the person he preferred for this vacancy.

I reiterated my determination against acceptance of it or any other Washington assignment, if formally offered. We plied a whisky bottle without my softening, so after an hour and a quarter I left. Rusk was persuasive, but I was unshaken. I do like him, but realize better than he and the President my limitations. I made many suggestions as to candidates, but thought they should seek some one under fifty who could step into Dean's place later. If they were reduced to choosing amongst older men, I extolled the capacities of Bunker, Eugene Black, Douglas Dillon, Clark Clifford. I spoke of stealing Cy Vance from Defense. We canvassed twenty or more names, including Sarge Shriver and Bill Moyers.

August 5, 1966 - Friday

At 10:15, I was in the air at Andrews Field, bound for Hyannis on an Air Force Beechcraft.

Tonight, Bunnie and Paul gave a spectacular post-birthday party for Jackie Kennedy, Janet and Hugh Auchincloss. Kay Graham stayed with us. We expected Diana Vreeland, but poor Reed died yesterday of cancer. He was 67, and unusually attractive.

People came from all over. The Ken Galbraiths, the Arthur Schlesingers, the McNamaras, the famous poet Lowell, Blair Clark, all the Kennedy sisters, Bobbie and Teddy, their mother, in-laws, musicians, composers, playwrights, interior decorators, Betsy and Jock Whitney, the Bill Paleys, the Douglas Dillons, the Dick Goodwins, the Sol Linowitzes, Cathy and John Warner, Page Cross,

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Ho Kelland, Billy Baldwin, Mr. West from the White House, Eliza Lloyd, Jamie Auchincloss, Nicky Bruce, young Kathleen Kennedy, Pamela Turnure, Nancy Tuckerman, Lillian Hellman, about a hundred in all. We were seated under a huge tent, where we consumed a delicious dinner prepared by the Kennedys' former White House chef.

Paul toasted the guest of honor, who, looking beautiful, made an inaudible response. I sat between Rose Kennedy and Janet.

E and I left at 2 a.m., while the party was still in full swing, the tireless orchestra merrily pounding out tunes. The McNamaras, Mr. West of the White House, and some of the others must have been exhausted when they flew back to attend Luci Johnson's wedding, set for noon on Saturday.

August 6, 1966 - Saturday

Our guests have departed. The birthday dishes had vanished, but Bunnie had a small luncheon under the tent, where we lingered several hours. Jackie was there, animated and lovely. Paul had gone to see his horses run at Saratoga.

We dined with the John Warners, a relaxed spaghetti, Valpolicella meal. Their house, or cottage, as all habitations are locally called, is perfection. Miss Turnure and her fiance (a New York stockbroker) Ho Kelland and others were there.

August 7, 1966 - Sunday

E went to church, then joined Nicky and me for swimming. A day of peace. Alistair and Jane Cook, who are staying at Provincetown with the Ben Sonnenbergs, intended to visit us Saturday afternoon or Sunday morning, but, daunted by the 125 mile round trip and weekend traffic, abandoned the project.

During the Friday night party, I had a long talk with Sol Linowitz. He said Bobbie Kennedy was pressing him to seek the Democratic nomination for Governor in New York State, but he would prefer a Federal appointment. He had seen the President, and told him of his willingness to serve, but has heard nothing further from the White House. I advised him to be patient, a prescription obviously unpalatable to one of his aggressive temperament.

I had told Dean Rusk that at least as long ago as 1960 I would on no account have taken any position in Washington, including his own. Kay Graham

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asked me again lately whether I would not have liked to be Secretary of State when Phil was promoting that idea. I said I had disapproved the suggestion, and would have done a General Sherman on it if it had required decision by me. I deeply appreciate being thought of by friends as fit for certain jobs, but believe it is a form of Potomac fever that causes otherwise sensible people to disbelieve that any individual could sincerely dislike the thought of holding high public office.

At lunch Saturday I had a literary conversation with the famous American hairdresser, Mr. Kenneth, one of Bunnie's guests, who is a fervent admirer of contemporary French writing.

To my surprise, Hugh Auchincloss said he was a classmate of Henry Luce at Yale. He had then disliked him, thinking him abrasive and sharp, but when they later made a trip together through the Balkans found him an excellent, instructive companion. Luce's partner, Haddon, who died young, was a man of another stripe, even more gifted than Henry. Hugh invested $500 in the original Time venture, and it has been a fabulously profitable speculation.

George Wyckoff arrived today with Paul, and came to see me this afternoon. We went over Ailsa's financial affairs, and I shall write my conclusions to Ailsa. George is a wonderful friend; he will retire this autumn when he becomes sixty.

We went tonight to "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?". Acrid stuff, well presented by Elizabeth Taylor and Richard Burton, particularly the latter, though one must give an accolade to La Taylor for getting herself up as such a frowsy bitch.

August 8, 1966 - Monday

Dawdled, wrote letters, read, bought fish, liquor, Hawaian bathing trunks, meats, jams, books, and miscellaneous supplies in Osterville. Sky overcast, but it cleared before sunset, and we rollicked in the Channel. I've never had such amusing company as E and Nicky--our sides ache from laughter.

August 9, 1966 - Tuesday

Overcast again. The scrod promised us yesterday must have eluded the fishermen, so we had to dash into the village for double lamb chops. Also, I bought a Toby jug of a snuff-taker, looking strangely like Benjamin Franklin, for Bunnie's birthday celebration tonight. E brought presents from England, and Nicky has secretively purchased something.

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Read Hopkinson Smith's Gondola Days. Last night I inflicted on the family lengthy excerpts from an old memorial volume on Hugh Gibson, one of the wittiest American diplomats. He was E's godfather.

I have been skimming through back numbers of Hansard. Nigel Birch (Conservative MP) permitted himself unusually rude criticism (on 18 July) of Harold Wilson, observing: "I am reminded of a certain commanding officer during the war known as "Kipper" by his men on the ground that he was two-faced and had no guts. Unfortunately we have a kipper as our Prime Minister."

Dinner was a huge success. Bunnie glittered with diamond earrings, a present from Paul. Everything was attractive, the host and guests unflaggingly gay. Jackie Kennedy came over from Hyannisport with the architect Wernecke; the others were Cathy Warner, Eliza Lloyd, Ho Kelland.

August 10, 1966 - Wednesday

Misty, raining. I went to Hyannis this morning to search for books. Although Paul has in his other houses the most catholic of libraries, with intellectual fare for all tastes, this recently acquired and renovated cottage has not yet been stocked. Hyannis is a typical honky-tonk small town, swarming with people [redacted] trying to look like beachcombers. There is a tawdry apppearance about everything, as if it were all a stage set, which will be dismantled when the holiday makers leave, and the solid natives again take over.

I was derided by E and Nicky for my purchases. Except for the gloomy American Way of Death, in which Jessica Mitford exposes the barbarous practices of undertakers (who insist on being called "morticians" or "funeral directors"), I bought paper-backs of adventure stories purporting to represent the activities of CIA sleuths. They are trashy, but relaxing, grammatically as badly written as if by the average American college graduate. Why in our schools and universities basic English is not thoroughly inculcated in the students is odd. Every other branch of learning, including such sophistries as how to use one's leisure, are seriously taught, but the correct spelling and use of one's own language seems to command little attention.

After the lapse of many years I've reread most of Conan Doyle's The White Company, a wonderful tale of British bowmen, who

"Drink all together
To the gray goose feather
And the land where the gray goose flew."

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It is a pity that Doyle's reputation now is said to rest almost exclusively on his Sherlock Holmes creations. His Through the Open Door, or some such title, started me on the reading of Napoleonic source books, and his Brigadier Gerard stories are deliciously amusing.

Tonight, we put Gino through his paces; he produced haddock in pancakes, broiled chicken, and a [redacted] Neapolitan ice for the Mellons, Cathy, Eliza and ourselves.

Had, as always, interesting conversation with Paul about Art, Books, National Gallery, Business, Philanthropies, Horse Racing, and Life. I feel about him as if he were my brother.

August 11, 1966 - Thursday

More of the same queasy weather. It is dismal, and we have been housebound, except for taking a long swim.

Tonight, we had readings from The Oxford Book of English Verse. It is so gratifying to see E's love of poetry and memory for poems reflected in Nicky, who has a passion for verse, and shows some promise of writing it well. He continues to be the perfect companion; he does not seem to know what boredom is, and from morning to bedtime is constantly occupied and happy. He has disinterred a sailfish from the cellar, and is an enthusiastic, though indifferent mariner.

August 12, 1966 - Friday

Weather again bad. Went tonight to see Cary Grant's last movie, a disastrous waste of his attractive personality.

August 13, 1966 - Saturday

Sun at last, and great additional pleasure from having Sasha come out from Cambridge, abandoning her delinquent charges for the weekend. If she is not, at present, an almost pluperfect girl, I am sadly mistaken in judgment.

We lunched with the Mellons, the main dish being steamed clams. I know nothing in the European cuisine to compare with them. After downing a couple of dozen, one drinks a cupful of their juice. Played billiards tonight.

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August 14, 1966 - Sunday

E to church with John Warner, the rest of us slug a bed. Sunshine. Swam morning and afternoon. Sasha and Nicky derelict at times in the sailboat. S left for Cambridge on the afternoon bus, and we resumed our poetry exercises, getting through a large amount of John Milton.

August 15, 1966 - Monday

Rained all day. Nicky and I motored to Hyannis to buy books and phonograph records--he is mad about music.

No swimming. Stu Symington telephoned me from Washington to ask if we could meet there soon. I told him I planned to go to London next week, taking off from Boston or New York.

More poetry reading tonight, after a heaping platter of Wood's Hole lobster.

August 16, 1966 - Tuesday

Last week's mass massacre by Charles Whitman at Austin, Texas, may have at last persuaded opponents of strict arms licensing of their folly. This phenomenal shot, operating from the deck of a tower, 307 feet above the University of Texas campus, killed 13 persons and wounded 31. As a prelude, he had slain his wife and mother.

Kay Graham has bought for the Washington Post a 45% interest in Jock Whitney's Paris Herald Tribune, realizing an ambition Phil often discussed with me. The insensate New York City pressmen's strike may determine Jock to decide to abandon his New York paper.

I have written to congratulate George Brown on having been named Foreign Secretary to replace Michael Stewart. I suppose it is possible he may become another Ernie Bevin, but fear his temperamental weaknesses will betray him into foolish behaviour. The other Cabinet changes are relatively uninteresting. Dick Crossman, brilliant, dogmatic, unpredictable, may not be relished as Leader in the House of Commons. It is said that Jim Callaghan wanted the Foreign Office, but will remain Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Misty day. No sun. Swam.

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August 17, 1966 - Wednesday

Cloudy. No sun. Usual, nonchalant routine. Long swim. Tonight, Eliza Lloyd, Nicky and I went to Modesty Blaise, that N and I had already seen in London. It is an amusing film.

August 18, 1966 - Thursday

Vacationers say this is the worst August weather on Cape Cod within memory. A noisy thunderstorm last night had been predicted as a cleanser of fog and clouds, but today it is again dour overhead.

We went with Paul on his plane to New York City, fattening on vodka and sandwiches.

In spite of severe winters and heavy rainfall, quail and pheasants thrive in the Oyster Harbors enclave, where they are protected against shooting. I have seen half a dozen covies of quail, with at least twelve young ones in each.

The uncensored writings of Mark Twain, edited by Bernard De Voto, especially those on Biblical themes, that were unpublished until a few years ago, are a delight. I have long neglected my mythology in which I was once steeped, and I am recapturing something of my childish wonder over these tales by reading Bulfinch.

The trip to New York was only fifty minutes, so we had four hours there. I bought happy coats at a Japanese store, and window gazed before meeting E and Nicky at the St. Regis Hotel to commence our return journey.

[redacted]

August 18, 1966 - Thursday

Beautiful, cloudless day. Swam and sun-bathed to excess. Played billiards. Read a couple of CIA mystery thrillers by Edward Aarons. Ruminated over the stock market, which daily makes new lows. Interest rates are over 6%. The economy is booming, and the share markets declining. This is probably healthy, for stocks were much too high earlier in the year, their dividend yields considerably below the returns on prime bonds.

This place is heaven, thanks to the generous Mellons. Since we moved, we have wanted for nothing; the house is thoroughly equipped for every necessity. The Irish maids, Peggy and Rose, are serene gems; Gino has flowered, relieved of Chef's supervision, and carols joyfully in the kitchen. E is vainly trying to teach him to cook Hamburgers, but usually winds up doing it herself, and her spaghetti is better than his.

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August 19, 1966 - Friday

Gino had yesterday what was for him a terrifying experience. While wading in shallow water, a multipound snapping turtle, a creature almost unknown in this area, affixed itself to his ankle, and did not release its grip as he struggled ashore with it. These turtles have no teeth, but he had to beat its head away from his flesh with a stick. I have encountered no such monster, though I do not care for the sight of the sinister-looking horseshoe crabs that abound hereabouts. They are harmless, but their long, pointed, solid tails might be penetrating. Like turtles, when turned on their backs they are immobilized.

After lunch, I went with Nicky to Barnstable airport to meet his friend, a St. Paul's School classmate from Mount Kisco, Jim Evarts, who is to stay with us for a week.

Swam morning and afternoon. It was even hotter than yesterday, but there were fresh breezes.

Tonight, Bunnie and Paul, Sue and Tim Mellon, Eliza and Jackie Kennedy, dined with us. We had Nova Scotia smoked salmon, broiled chicken, and, for dessert, a coffee confection.

Jackie is a charming woman, beautiful, intelligent, romantic.

August 20, 1966 - Saturday

The moon has changed; tides sweep in and out with added rush, the weather is magnificent. Swam morning and afternoon, played billiards at night. Sasha arrived before lunch, a gay presence.

August 21, 1966 - Sunday

I hear almost nothing from the office in London. The English Sunday newspapers report that the Prime Minister and most Cabinet members are on vacation, the Parliament will not reconvene until October, trade figures continue to be disappointing, there is pressure on Sterling, Harold Wilson's poll advantage of 18% over the Conservatives has dwindled to zero, and this is a summer of discontent.

Picnic lunch with the Mellons and Jackie Kennedy. Sasha left afterwards for Cambridge; E and I swam. I can imagine no greater happiness than being here.

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August 22, 1966 - Monday

Tom Judd telephoned from Washington to say the Joint Chiefs would like me to appear before them to discuss the British Army on the Rhine, and would send a plane for me. I begged off, knowing that McNamara is away mountain climbing, a majority of the Chiefs are on vacation, and this is probably the idea of a JCS staff member. I would like to appear after I have seen George Brown, and ascertain his views on the subject.

Overcast, but no rain. Swimming. Paul dined with us. Bunnie is in New York and Eliza has gone to see Stacy in the Virgin Islands.

August 23, 1966 - Tuesday

Overcast. Swam this morning. Sat in the Hyannis airport from 2:30 to 5:00 p.m. Flying conditions in New York were adverse; we finally took off, but were held over Kennedy for more than an hour. There was a Snafu about baggage; I reached The Brook after nine o'clock, too late for dinner. Ollie Rodgers presented me with the newly published book on the Club silver and pewter, to which collection I had contributed a pair of George III pewter platters of unusual quality.

August 24, 1966 - Wednesday

Bought, belatedly, three pairs of summer beach trousers at Tripler. Lunched with Cap Rieber and Jim Bruce.. Cap will be 85 on his next birthday. He gave a complete summary of the prospects for his Barber Oil Company, in which I have my largest single investment. The joker there is its half interest with Standard Oil of California in the Gilsonite Company, with properties in Utah. Cap thinks it may eventually prove to be a bonanza. He is a remarkable fellow, has more friends of all ages than any one I know. He came to the United States in his teens as a Norwegian seaman, and was once Chairman of Texaco.

Went to Rochelle Thomas' china establishment, where I saw what I suppose is the finest lot of 18th Century dinner services in a dealer's possession. Had tea with Ailsa.

August 25, 1966 - Thursday

Took off at 10:15 on Pan American for London. Although the air strike is over as a result of a settlement substantially surpassing Governmental guidlines [redacted] (6% versus 3.5%), and TWA is again flying the Atlantic, our

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plane was crowded. We arrived on time, six hours after departure, and I found the house in good order, with half the staff on vacation.

August 26, 1966 - Friday

Slept badly, as I always do, after these trips. Four hours in bed. Going to the office was a relief. Found much to do there. Lunched at White's, where Peter Quennell joined me; had a late egg at home for dinner.

In the afternoon, at Paul Gore Booth's bidding, I went to Whitehall, where we discussed the difficult subject of the proposed reduction of British forces on the Rhine. Our people want them to make no definite decisions until we can thoroughly review the matter, preferably on a tripartite basis with the Germans.

Saturday, August 27, 1966

Full morning at the office. I disliked the idea of spending the weekend idly in London, since the members of the Cabinet, and most of our own Embassy people, will be away until at least Tuesday, Monday being Bank Holiday. Also, it is a flim-flam on the servants for me to have returned earlier than ancitipated. Without reluctance, I decided to go to Paris, and put up at the Ritz.

August 28, 1966 - Sunday

Spent the day visiting museums, gaping and walking. Wonderful, sunny, summer weather.

August 29, 1966 - Monday

Set out early this morning for Chantilly, where, at the Porcelain manufactury, I bought about two hundred pieces of their modern blue carnation plates and other productions at remarkably low prices. We have no china of our own at the Embassy for small lunches and dinners, and I think these purchases will serve as a relief to the somewhat dreary Government eagle-embossed ware.

Lunched late at the Travellers, with Julian Allen, who is still President, and Jean Hottinguer. Julian told me that Kippy Tuck, his predecessor, an old friend of mine, was in the American Hospital, recuperating from a stroke. I hate to think of this happy man, who has run a course of 75 years with such distinction and wit, being so stricken. Saw Norman and Myra Armour for a moment last night, both in excellent fettle. I stopped at the Embassy to call on Chip, but he was at home, so I had a conversation with him on the telephone.

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Walked aimlessly and interminably in this most satisfactory of all cities. The General is in Ethiopia, and will complete a tour of the world; meanwhile the politicians are quiescent.

I note in the newspapers that crime is steadily rising in the United States, being 5% in 1965 over the already distressing figures for 1964.

In Washington, the total numbers of crimes per 100,000 of population was 2,171, of which 8.2 were murder, 14.2 rape, 153 robbery, 213 aggravated assault, 891 burglary, 496 larceny (over $50) and 396 automobile thefts. Washington ranked fourth in crime rate amongst the dozen largest Metropolitan areas.

The most discouraging feature is the comparative impunity of the criminals. Amongst adults charged with serious crimes, 58 percent were found guilty as charged, 12 per cent guilty of a lesser crime, and 30 per cent were acquitted or their cases dismissed. The last figure illustrates the sloppiness of our legal proceedings in criminal cases, and how easily those charged with outrageous behaviour escape punishment.

Each year, we have here a large influx of Fulbright scholars. To date, over a period of about 20 years, 14,714 students have gone abroad from the United States on Fulbright grants, and 33,220 have come from abroad to the United States; 11,136 teachers and lecturers have taught in foreign institutions, and 12,070 have come to us. This has been a magnificent enterprise, for which Bill Fulbright is entitled to great credit; it is a pity his judgment on international affairs is, in some other connections, so unrealistic.

August 30, 1966 - Tuesday

I left Paris in sunshine, and arrived at Heathrow in rain. At Orly I saw Freddy de Cabrol, his charming wife Daisy, and their daughter. His brother is French Consul at Edinburgh.

To the office, there to transact some business, but was chiefly occupied in oonversations with Dick Neustadt and Hank Byroade.

Dick is vacationing. He expects to start his John F. Kennedy courses at Harvard this autumn.

Hank came here to talk to Ne Win. He has been Ambassador to Burma for two years, and is undecided whether to retire and go into private business, or to seek another Mission. Due to having served in several hardship posts, and with credits for his West Point and Army career, he, at 53, is now entitled

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to full retirement rights resulting from 37 years of service.

Ne Win, the Burmese Dictator, went to the US in 1960, but was disgruntled by the scanty attention paid him by Washington officialdom. This time, the intention is to give him full red carpet treatment.

Bill Eagleton called to say good-bye. An excellent officer--I regret losing him.

August 31, 1966 - Wednesday

Staff meeting this morning. Dr. Lathem came to say good-bye; he is going home to work for the Rockefeller Foundation.

Lunched at Bucks. On the way back I bought at Bluett's a powder blue Kang Hsi vase.

Al Irving brought in two new members of the Political Section, Messrs. Stephen Palmer and Charles Cross.

Helen Bruce, with her daughter Helen, her son-in-law, and their grandchildren, came out to the house this evening to see me.

Paul Gore Both showed me last Friday the message from the President to the Prime Minister dated August 26. It was as follows:

September 1, 1966 - Thursday

I said good bye this morning to Barringer. He has been transfered to the Pentagon in Washington, after having been an effective officer here. Both his wife and himself have also been excellent in supporting all Embassy projects.

I spent a long time with De Myers, discussing his future activities as Cultural Affairs Officer. It is a comfort to have him back here again.

Word came in this afternoon that U Thant has notified UN that he would not offer himself for reelection on November 2, due to the of effort to settle the Vietnam crisis. I suppose this is a garble of what he really said, but it has been known for a long time he would like to retire from his arduous and frustrating position.

The four dogs at the house are more enamored of Jimmy than ever. When I first returned, they greeted me initially with considerable enthusiasm, but since then have confined their activities to the third floor and the garden.

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NODIS

President sent following message to Prime Minister August 26:

QUOTE -

I have become increasingly concerned during the past few weeks about the dangers of an unraveling in NATO which could easily get out of hand. With your urgent need to save foreign exchange in Germany, Erhard's Budgetary and political difficulties (not to speak of his problems with his brass), my problems with our German offset and with the Congress on troops in Europe -- all against the background of the General's antics -- there is danger of serious damage to the security arrangements we have worked so hard to construct during the last 20 years. To you, I don't have to spell out the possible political consequences, especially in Germany. And while I would not think it likely that our Russian friends will develop itchy fingers, one cannot rule it out. In any case, it would be foolish to run down our assets vis-a-vis Moscow without some quid-pro-quo.

It seems to me that the essential step, if we are to hold things together, would be for you, the Germans, and ourselves to get to work immediately to find a solution that would be equitable, meet our respective political requirements, and fully cover the defense needs of the Alliance. I propose to write to Erhard this afternoon -- before his budget meeting tomorrow -- to suggest that the U.S. join the FRG and the UK in an initial exploration of this entire range of issues: force levels, deployments and the sharing of the foreign exchange burden. I would think that such an exploration should involve our Ministers of Finance, as well as of Foreign Affairs and Defense. And, of course, it would have to be followed by thorough consultation with all our Allies in NATO.

I know that not all of your decisions can await the outcome of such a tripartite exercise. But I very much hope -- and I will put this hard to Erhard in connection with his budget -- that we will all try to avoid any decisions during the next several weeks which would unduly narrow our choices.

David Bruce will be in touch with you about this proposal in the near future. In the meanwhile, I hope, my good friend, you are having a good rest on your island. After some strictly non-political speech making in the West, I hope to spend Saturday and Sunday at home in Texas observing, as I told the press yesterday, the results of 58 years of very pleasant existence.

With warm regards,

Lyndon B. Johnson

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September 2, 1966 - Friday

George Ball called me today. He is spending a weekend in the country with friends, and will be here Tuesday morning ready to talk to British officials about the German offset problem and the proposed reduction of the British Army on the Rhine. This matter has become complicated, for Senator Mansfield and some of his colleagues are demanding the paring down of American armed forces in Germany. Scoop Jackson, Senator Dirksen, are amongst the opponents of such a measure, and are supporting the Administration in its stand against it. If the British reduce their contingent, which they have every intention of doing, this will set off a chain reaction, and there will be increased criticism at home of our continuing to carry such a disproportionate amount of the common burden. The matter will be discussed by [redacted] Chancellor Erhard when he visits the President this month in Washington. Meanwhile, it is a subject for much agitation in Nato and the various Western European capitals.

I lunched with Larry Lowman at Bucks. He is taking an active interest as a member of various committees dealing with the Civil Rights difficulties in New York City. He said he has at last almost entirely divorced himself from the operations of the Columbia Broadcasting Company. He lately stayed [redacted] at Spezia in Greece with Henry Hyde, and is now visiting friends in Great Britain, before returning home next week.

Commander Leon G. Turrou of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States came to see me this afternoon, in connection with the proposal of the VFW to give me their highest award on Thursday, October 20, at Sutton Place (Paul Getty's residence). They had intended to have the Ambassadors from the Nato nations, as well as military and civilian officials of Great Britain and the United States present on this occasion. Turrou represents Paul Getty's interests in Europe. I told him it would be impossible for me to accept this award at that time, since the probability was I would be in Washington in connection with George Brown's trip there. I suggested, in answer to his inquiry, the possibility of their giving it to Douglas Fairbanks, as well as another to Lord Mountbatten.

Turrou says Getty intends henceforth to stay from October until April in Italy. He has bought a 13th Century castle there, which will require about five years and five million dollars to restore. Meanwhile, he has rented a habitable castle in the vicinity of his purchase.

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Ron Spiers brought in Mr. Stoddard, who is replacing Phil Barringer.

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September 3, 1966 - Saturday

latest
The [redacted] exchange of telegrams between the Prime Minister and the President was as follows:

We are awaiting instructions from Washington about Ball's talks with the British on Rhine troop reductions. I spoke to Sammy Hood about this today, and we have tentatively set Tuesday or Wednesday for such conversations. The Prime Minister is fully occupied with other questions. He will address the TUC Congress on Monday; it is now assumed the price-incomes policy will be ratified by this Congress after considerable wrangling. On Tuesday the PM will have an even tougher task when he meets the Commonwealth Prime Ministers. Some of them will make the usual demand for Great Britain to send troops into Rhodesia to suppress the independence regime. Wilson seems certain to refuse this, but how far he will go in agreeing to further sanctions to be imposed by UN action remains unknown. A compromise formula that may be suggested is for the British Government to declare it will never acknowledge Rhodesian independence unless majority rule is already in effect there.

I went down to Easton Neston this afternoon, where the weather was lovely. Had an interesting conversation tonight with Sash (Sacheverell) Sitwell. He is an uncommonly versatile man, and his wife Georgia--a Canadian--has much talent and charm. So eminent a literary figure at least derives some advantage from his reputation. The limits of £50 for a visit abroad would have made their plans for a holiday impossible, had it not been for their receiving an offer from the Spanish Government to make a tour of Spain at that Government's expense.

September 4, 1966 - Sunday

Sunny, spring-like day, with high wind. Lots of walking.

September 5, 1966 - Monday

This is a US Government holiday--Labor Day. I came back this morning by train from Bletchley in 35 minutes. The electrification of the railroad has made this such an easy commute that the town authorities are thinking of doubling their previous plans for additional housing [redacted] to take care of a population of 600,000, where only a few years ago it was a market village of a few hundred people. The average price of agricultural land in these parts is about £200 per acre, tenants rent land for about £4 an acre, except grass, where a cash price of £12 to £14 an acre is paid.

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NODIS

Message from Prime Minister to President, August 28

Like you, I am sure we must keep in being the essential arrangements which have deterred aggression in the Atlantic area. I should be the last to want to break down the framework within which the United States has sustained the defence of Europe and a German contribution has been made possible under satisfactory safeguards. Whether the balance of deterrence in Europe need be maintained at its present level is something which we must study urgently together. Indeed, we already have studies in hand: a prin concern must certainly be to work for matching reductions on the Soviet side. You may recall that I told you when we met that Kosygin showed considerable interest in matched reductions.

Against this background I am very ready to agree to the tripartite talks which you propose. On my return to London I shall give urgent consideration to these with my colleagues. I feel bound to say, however, that we should be most reluctant to enter into such talks without bilateral discussions with you first. Obviously the well-being of Nato depends very largely on agreement between its three leading countries, and I realize that you do not want to give any impression of ganging-up with us against the Germans, but since we both keep troops in Germany at a heavy cost in foreign exchange, we share a special interest in these talks: and it seems to me essential that we should first consider our position together. I will arrange for a Minister or Ministers to be ready to go to Washington this week. Unless we concert our position, there is the risk of the Germans playing us off against each other.

As I emphasized to you when we met at the end of July, my major concern at present is to take effective action to safeguard Sterling, both in its own right and as the first line of defence for the Dollar. We have taken drastic measures to cut down spending power at home. We are also determined to deal directly with the drain of foreign exchange abroad. A major and urgent part of this is the need to stop the hemorrhage of foreign exchange flowing from the stationing of our forces in Germany, and what is at stake for us in the success of our programme of economic measures in defence of the currency. If what we are doing is going to result in a lasting cure, we must move fast and I am glad to see that you accept that some of the decisions with which we are now faced cannot await the outcome of tripartite talks.

For this reason I am sure you will understand that we cannot afford to hold up the talks in Nato, on which we have already embarked and of which the next round indeed begins on Monday. I hope that your representatives will be authorized to make a substantive contribution to these talks.

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Similarly, the Ango-German mixed Commission already has an agreed timetable and programme of work and in view of the need to secure the highest possible German financial contribution we could not contemplate any interruption of the Commission's work.

Let us then advance on all these fronts at once. When you have heard from Erhard, we must consult again about a time and place for our talks. We shall be ready at any time.

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NODIS
Message from President to Prime Minister September 1, 1966

I fully understand your anxiety to complete the steps necessary to deal with your balance of payments problem. We put the safeguards of Sterling high on our list of priorities and, as you know, I admire the sturdy measures you have taken so far to put your house in good order.

Yet, as we have found out in this country, steps to stop the outflow of foreign exchange must always be measured against the cost in terms of defense and foreign policy . Thus, I am concerned that the proposals you are considering with respect to the BAOR be carefully handled or they may start the unravelling of our Western defenses. De Gaulle's abrupt action in pulling his own forces out of Nato was a brutal blow at the solidarity of the alliance, and there could be great danger from further withdrawals that are not related to a common plan.

Above all, we must avoid any actions that might tend to make the Germans feel they were not full partners on the team. Erhard is in deep trouble and the political situation in Germany today is anything but healthy. It is essential to both our countries that we show sensitivity to German opinion which seems more and more confused and apprehensive. For that reason I would think it unwise for us to hold bilateral talks in advance that might lead the Germans to believe that we were preparing a fait accompli. Of course, during the tripartite talks there will naturally be bilateral exchanges among those taking part, and we will be ready for such talks at the earliest feasible time.

Meanwhile, I hope very much that you will not press the Nato discussions too vigorously. It could greatly complicate the problem if plans were rigidly worked out within the Nato Council before we had a chance for quiet talks among our three Governments.

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Read a lot of cables, including messages for George Ball. People at London are anticipating [redacted] with considerable anxiety the results of the Commonwealth Conference, since they take it for granted that the Prime Minister will clear the hurdle of the TUC.

Lunched with Cess Bolin at Bucks. Her husband is retiring soon, and they intend to secure a permanent home in England, although she expects to maintain her Georgetown house, as well.

Dined tonight at Cafe Royal, in the Pompadour Room, the Grill Room being closed. The Pompadour Room is the last word in gaudiness, but the food is excellent.

September 6, 1966 - Tuesday

George Ball arrived this morning from his stay in the country. He told me of the successful arrangements he had made with his law firm and with commercial banking firms in London and New York for his activities when he returns to private life. This he intends to do on September 30, regardless of whether or not a successor has been appointed as Under Secretary of State. Ruth and he are going first to the Rockefeller Villa on Lake Como, [redacted] then to a place near Siena owned by Sig Warburg. During that period of three or four months he expects to write a book, giving his views on world problems.

Jean Monnet [redacted] telephoned me yesterday from Switzerland, asking for George to call him there. Jean is spending most of his time climbing mountains, meditating on the shape of a future Europe and Atlantic community. He said his knee ailment was now cured, and his physical condition excellent.

I took George to lunch at the Garrick, which was jammed with members and guests, including quite a few delegates from the Commonwealth sessions at Marlborough House. Tony Lewis and other journalists were there; they said nothing of interest had happened this morning, but the Prime Ministers had agreed to ask Harold Wilson to be Chairman. He would deliver a major speech this afternoon.

When we returned to the office, we heard of an assassination attempt made by a man allegedly of Greek origin on Dr. Verwoerd of South Africa. The Prime Minister was repeatedly stabbed, and a while later news came of his death. This will have wide repercussions, and will probably in some measure affect the course of negotiations here on Rhodesia.

Frank Appleton came to see me this afternoon. He is on his way to the Riding Show at Burghley, Lord Exeter's place. While fox hunting last winter with the Meadowbrook Hounds, he was kicked by a horse and his leg broken. He is now, however, able to hunt again, which for a man in his eighties is quite an achievement.

General David A. Burchinal, USAF (relieving General Smart, Paris, as Deputy EUR Command) called. He said he expects the bulk of his people and supplies to be removed from Paris before March 1, 1967. The French civilian employees are depressed by their approaching unemployment, and a good many of them have volunteered to accompany their units to Stuttgart and stay there as employees of the US Government. Meanwhile, General de Gaulle persists during his world tour in attacks on the United States.

For some days the papers here have expressed disbelief in the official statements about UK reserves. The real figures are far worse than is publicly known. The reserves during the week ended August 27 were down 101 million dollars to a total of $2,290,000,000, less than is generally known, although our people at home, the Treasury and the Federal Reserve Bank, are aware of the situation. This represents a tremendous loss, since the reserves are now far short of the obligation to the IMF. George told me before he left Washington he had conferred with Treasury and Federal Reserve officials about a possible new rescue operation for Sterling. Sam Cross, just returned from home leave, informed me of his activities in this regard. I continue to feel, as I have for a long time, that the measures now in effect to improve the economic and financial situation here will be insufficient to avert another Sterling crisis.

For dinner tonight, I had as guests at the house Diana Cooper, Kisty Hesketh, Mr. Lubbock (an attractive British barrister), and Ali Forbes. Diana is just about to go off for a two-week trip to the Soviet Union. Some of them had been to the Kirov Ballet last night. George Brown and his wife sat in the Drogheda box, and attended the supper Drogheda always gives during intermissions. Most of those present had never met George before, and were amazed by his independence of expression and action. This led to a perhaps apocryphal story of how when George some time after entering the Government met the charming French [redacted] Martine de Courcel for the first time, he said "I had no idea you were so beautiful; will you come down and spend next weekend with me somewhere in the

country?'' As she did not take an interest in the proposition, he said ''Is this the first time you have been asked such a question?'' Her answer was ''The first time before the soup.''

At any rate, whether the innumerable stories about him are true or not, he does on social occasions say anything that comes into his head, and his wife Sophie, to whom he is devoted, still cannot accustom herself to his quaint turns of speech.

September 7, 1966 - Wednesday

Frank Galbraith, for whom I entertained a high regard when he served here at the Embassy, came to see me this morning. I was delighted to hear from him that after one year as an Inspector, the request for his agrément to Singapore as Ambassador has been approved by the White House. I should think him ideally suited for this post, especially because of his long familiarity with affairs in that part of the world, gained during three tours of duty in Indonesia.

He thinks we should not discount difficulties which may still arise in Indonesia over Sukarno, whose popular following is great, even though the Military have him under control. Frank believes Sukarno will continue to be viewed by the Indonesians as the father of his country, in spite of the chaos for which he was responsible. His extravagant habits and wild mismanagement are likely to leave some such impression on Indonesian life as happened in the Argentine in the case of Peron. The Military do not wish at this time to strip him further of authority, and they still permit him to make inflammatory speeches. They hope he will become even further discredited, and that the illnesses from which he reputedly suffers will finally sweep him from the scene.

The advance party of the North Carolina Trade Mission, composed of Messrs. William J. Griffin and Edward L. Mercaldo, called on me to arrange for my meeting the Governor of North Carolina when he comes here with his group of businessmen next month.

Phil Kaiser said good-bye this morning; he is leaving this afternoon for three weeks at home. He showed me an altogether excellent memorandum he had prepared on his conversations with Jim Callaghan last weekend when he stayed with Jim on the Isle of Wight. I thought them too confidential to go through the usual telegraphic apparatus, and suggested he show his memorandum to selected individuals in Washington.

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For months, Fleur Meyer has been prodding Captain Adams, Secretary of Albany, to consider renting one of the flats there to us for possible future use after I retire. The list of applicants is always the longest in London, due to the unparalelled advantages of Albany's location, and also, I suspect, because of the low rentals.

At any rate, Lady Lee, who with her husband gave Chequers and its furnishings years ago to the nation, had occupied two small contiguous flats, which after Christmas will revert to their proprietors. I looked at them this morning with Captain Adams. The two combined could be made charming, but neither one by itself would be adequate for more than a single person. Adams has promised to explore the possibility of my renting both of them, although he does not know, since two separate interests are involved, whether this may be practicable.

I am hesitant to go ahead with this matter, if it should eventuate favorably, since I do not know when, if ever, I could make use of these facilities. On the other hand, it is an opportunity unlikely to recur for many years.

After a glass of sherry with the good Captain, I went to 1, Carlton House Terrace, to lunch with George Brown and the group who had been meeting for about an hour to discuss the German military offset to British foreign exchange expenditures for the Rhine Army and related subjects. Before doing so, George McGhee telephoned me from Bonn, to give the Chancellor's latest views on when tripartite discussions of this matter could be initiated. He is anxious to postpone any decision until after he has seen President Johnson in late September. Unfortunately, this information arrived too late to shape or alter George Ball's instructions, so I imagine there will be considerable confusion over the next few days as to how we should proceed. Our host, George Brown, was in high spirits at lunch. When he demanded cheese, and was offered Camembert, he bellowed at the head waiter that he didn't want such nasty French stuff without some good English cheese for those who would prefer the latter. He demanded that Cheddar be produced.

Ball left for Washington this afternoon, and I went down to the Foreign Office again to see the Secretary of State, since he was receiving the foreign Ambassadors in rotation. He was running well behind schedule, but I would not on any account have missed my interview with him. I was sitting in the waiting room when I

heard the word "David" as loud as a trumpet call coming from some distant spot. A moment later the door burst open and George was there to take me to his office. On his desk was a half consumed bottle of whisky. I opted for tea, since it was only 4:30 in the afternoon. Ambassadors began to stack up for their turns, but in spite of the efforts of his secretaries he insisted on letting them huddle. He talked cogently and forcefully about Anglo-American affairs, and as I was getting up to go inquired at what hour in the afternoon I started drinking. I thought I was safe in saying six o'clock, but not at all, for shortly after five I was tendered a half-tumbler of whisky. He then told me, somewhat to my embarrassment, that there were only three people in whose judgment he had any confidence. One was his brother, one was myself, and the other he did not intend to name. He said if I wa a real friend that I must privately tell him if it ever seemed to me his conduct was either unbecoming or his political conclusions unwise. On that note I left.

In talking to him at lunch, I referred to the statement made in the recently published first volume of Macmillan's memoirs that he had never spoken in the House of Commons without feeling physically ill before and during such speeches. Brown said the same was true of him, although he did not experience the same apprehension when orating on the hustings. He thought the members of the House of Commons the most critical audience in the world, and the physical shape of it responsible in part for the timidity of some of those debating there. He said one faced the critical Opposition with his back to his own party supporters, from whom he could derive little comfort except an occasional comment of approval. George thought his lack of a university education made him feel a sense of inferiority in a body where self-assurance was particularly high, and stated he considered himself a very indifferent performer in the House. He reminisced in some detail about his political life, saying Ernest Bevin, whose parliamentary private secretary he once was, was his idol. He had always wanted the Foreign Office, thought it most unlikely he would ever be Prime Minister, and did not really care, since his only ambition now was to be an effective Foreign Secretary.

He is an unusual personality; he has super abundant vitality, strong principles, but I fear his oddity of behavior and susceptibility to alcohol may involve him in discreditable performances. His reaction to one or two moderate drinks of whisky is almost instantaneous, reminding me of what I have often

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noticed amongst polo players or fox hunters, whose tolerance for alcohol is almost invariably affected by a hard knock on the head. Tommy Hitchcock, even when young, after several concussions entirely abandoned drinking spirits, although he was unaffected by wine. He told me that after taking a little whisky or gin he became intoxicated.

Brown remains determined to bring about British entry into the Common Market, asserting he will raise this question sooner than any of us expect. It is evident there will be a split in the Cabinet on the subject, but George thinks he will have a majority. He relies especially in this connection, as in certain others, on Roy Jenkins and Anthony Crosland.

The telegrams reporting George Ball's negotiation and George McGhee's talk to Erhard were:

Dr. Paul Herzog, former Dean of the Harvard Graduate School of Public Administration, now President of the Salzburg Seminar, came to see me this afternoon. The Seminar has acquired the huge Rheinhardt Castle near Salzburg, and receives about $200,000 a year for running expenses, most of it from Foundations.

Congressman Curtin, Republican, of Pennsylvania, here for the Farnborough Air Show, came to see me with his wife. They are an intelligent, sensible couple.

General Preston, Commander in Chief of the US Air Force in Europe, came to see me this afternoon. He is stationed in Germany.

I also saw Burke Elbrick, who is on his way back from home leave to Yugoslavia. He has been there for 2-1/2 years, and would like to continue longer. In Washington he heard rumors that Ed Korry wanted his post, but as far as he is concerned they were only rumors.

September 8, 1965 - Thursday

I went to the South African Embassy this morning to sign the Dr. Verwoerd condolence book. Afterwards, I saw our Ambassador to Sierra Leone, Andrew Corr at the office. He does not, while here, intend to talk to members of the Sierra Leone Government who are in London for the Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference. They are in favor of the British using force to put down the Rhodesian rebellion.

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Text of Message from Amembassy Bonn to Washington and London, September 7, 1966:

Subject: Erhard reaction to Trilateral Offset proposal.

1. As I indicated to Under Secretary Ball late last evening by telephone to London, Minister Westrick advised me as a result of my urging that the Chancellor's initial reaction to the trilateral proposal was not very positive. The Chancellor suggested that the matter be held in abeyance until he could talk with the President "unter Vier Augen" in Washington. I explained to Minister Westrick that the matter could not in our judgment wait, and that it would be most helpful if the Chancellor could accept the proposal in principle subject to whatever reservations he might have with respect to terms which could be worked out later. I indicated, in accordance with State 41252, that we were concerned that the British might precipitately announce cuts to show results in savings through their bilateral talks with the Germans.

2. The Chancellery has now advised us that the following, which I have telephoned to Ambassador Bruce, is the line approved by both the Chancellor and Schroeder and is being incorporated in a draft reply by the Chancellor to the President which will be considered by the Cabinet later today and probably dispatched tomorrow.

3. The Chancellor apparently accepts the US trilateral proposal in principle. However, he comments that there must be 1) thorough preparation; 2) this should be with particular reference to the effect on NATO as a whole; 3) the US proposal would be a major subject of discussion between himself and the President in Washington; and 4) that attention should be paid in carrying out the proposal to the German-UK bilateral commission discussions to be completed in mid-October.

4. Although this point is apparently not being incorporated in the letter, the Germans also advise that they do not believe the UK will take any precipitate action with respect to troop reductions prior to completion of their bilateral talks. The impression is also given that the Germans would not favor early talks on a tripartite basis which, if they persisted, would not make possible the schedule given in State 41140. The Germans were, incidentally, advised early this morning of the probable identity of the US Chief Negotiator as given me by the Under Secretary, as a means of further disarming any opposition to the trilateral approach. I will probably not be able to see the Chancellor myself until tomorrow, after which I will report more fully. McGhee.

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Text of message sent to Washington and Bonn, September 7, 1966:

1. Under Secretary, accompanied by Spiers, met with George Brown at 11:30. Lord Hood, Maclehose, and Day also attended on British side. Session continued during lunch, at which above were joined by Callaghan, Ambassador Bruce, Gore-Booth and Figgures (Treasury). Meeting of minds was achieved rather quickly on holding tripartite talks as early as possible next week, subject to FRG agreement and understanding that such talks would not prejudice UK time-table on accomplishing BAOR savings objectives.

2. Brown opened session by alluding to pressures under which UK is operating and absolute necessity to "put pound in order" next year. If there were repetition of this year's sterling crisis Britain could write off expansion and, indeed, its future as a nation. These fundamentals set timetable which decreed that UK must have results which will show up at beginning next year. This in turn requires basic decisions to be made by October 13 (date of Ministerial level Mixed Commission meeting in Bonn). Although UK does not start with a desire to withdraw troops and maintains position that withdrawals will only take place if 100 percent offset coverage cannot be achieved, current indications are that maximum which could be achieved in offset would be about £45 million, leaving a gap which cannot be closed by economies short of troop withdrawals. Nevertheless, Brown said, UK has not made any final decisions and is willing to listen to any practical ideas US or others may have to deal with situation. If any alternatives can be agreed by Oct 13 date, so much the better but shortly thereafter Parliament will return and Government will face questions which must be dealt with in terms of concrete plans to achieve needed savings. Accordingly, while UK welcomed idea of tripartite talks on longer term aspects this problem, such discussions cannot be allowed to delay urgent actions.

3. Under Secretary indicated there had been some mis-interpretation of US motives in proposing these discussions. We are not seeking a slow-down on British plans for dealing with what we know is urgent situation. However, there are pressures on US as well and we want to avoid unravelling which may come from each Government dealing separately with issues they face. Under Secretary said we are prepared to move fast, that McCloy has agreed to undertake negotiations for US, that we have several new ideas under crash consideration and that we are prepared for rapid decisions to meet UK exigencies. US is prepared to send McCloy either to London or Bonn next week. While such a meeting might set in train longer term studies, its principal focus should be on speedy decisions. It may be desirable for US itself to do some phasing down. If this occurred it would of course free German resources to help meet British situation. On other hand it may be common conclusion that there is no better alternative than

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British have themselves identified; but in any event such discussions will insure that situation is canvassed thoroughly by three Governments principally concerned as prelude to wider discussions in NATO. Such discussions need not in any way disturb British timetable.

4. In light of Under Secretary's explanation, Brown indicated his agreement to talks. This could result in "mature, adult, alliance-worthy consideration" insuring that what Britain did to meet its immediate problem impinged to a minimum on longer run considerations. Talks at this point could also lay basis for full review of needed troop levels, dual-basing, etc. He reiterated that Britain was prepared to participate in these talks on understanding this would not delay timetable.

5. Brown asked that McCloy "have it clearly in his head" that what was involved was not too contemplative and time-consuming a process, and that first priority would be to identify immediate possibilities which would reduce to a minimum forces that UK would need to withdraw. Under Secretary raised question of whether forces returned from Europe would be demobilized. Brown said that special Cabinet meeting had been held this morning to deal with this problem and it had been agreed forces would not be disbanded but would be moved from "assignment" to "ear-marking" for SACEUR, with terms of availability being subject to negotiation. Under Secretary indicated this decision would be very much welcome in NATO.

6. At lunch Brown rehearsed results of prior discussions for Callaghan who concurred in agreement reached. During discussion Callaghan noted, "for benefit of FonOff officials present," that he had only most reluctantly agreed to limit overseas spending savings to £100 million. He had wanted a £200 million target and still felt this would be necessary. He also said (speaking off the record) that he did not see how UK could afford to go ahead with F-111 deal. Brown said that "if we cannot pay for them, we will not buy them." Under Secretary wondered whether any consideration had been given to not going ahead with Polaris program. Brown indicated this was now beyond point of no return but wondered whether it would not be wise to assign Polaris East of Suez, thus easing nuclear guarantee problem and helping on nonproliferation front. (Comment: Brown did not explain the chain of logic underlying this suggestion.)

7. As regards locale of tripartite talks, Callaghan expressed some preference for London on grounds that Mixed Commission meeting in October would be in Bonn. Brown left lead on this to Callaghan but asked that if meeting were held in Germany McCloy stop by briefly on his way for preliminary US/UK get-together. Under Secretary indicated that locale was question USG would wish to check with Bonn.

8. Only

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8. Only other subject discussed was question of Article VII sanctions versus South Africa, with Brown and Callaghan clearly on opposite sides of question. Brown stated unequivocally that under no circumstances would he permit UK veto of Security Council Resolution against South Africa. Principal problem, then, since US would not exercise veto either, was for US and UK to explore means of avoiding being put in this situation. Gore-Booth and Callaghan took opposite position indicating their belief that UK veto was better than situation which might precipitate another sterling crisis and lead to death of UN due to practical inability of institution to insure effective sanctions. Callaghan admitted that his was minority view, however, and that Cabinet would undoubtedly support Brown, who asked that this position be conveyed to Secretary and White House in strongest possible terms.

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The Conference has thus far reached no conclusions. Two proposals have been put forward on which many of the African nations could unite: (1) The British must resume rule over Rhodesia until a satisfactory new Constitution is drafted and ratified; (2) Rhodesia cannot become independent until it adopts the one-man one-vote obligation.

Grover Loening lunched with me. He will be eighty on his next birthday, but seems to me unchanged in appearance from 40 years ago. He is one of the real pioneers in American aviation, and is now engaged in writing several books on the subject. He long since sold his Loening Aircraft Company to Grumman and has a 5,000 per cent original paper profit on the investment. He is a [redacted] member of the Royal Aeronautic Society here, and has won many prizes for inventions and aviation activities. His latest interest, now successfully completed, was to bring into being the helicopter service between Kennedy Airport and the Pan American Building in New York City. The operations are proceeding at a considerable loss, but the traffic is increasing.

I talked on the telephone to E this afternoon. She has just arrived in Washington, and with the three children is staying with Kay Halle. She expects to go to Cambridge with David on September 18, and soon afterward to spend a few days in Paris, before returning here.

Anthony Eden sent me his pamphlet, published by Chatham House, "Towards Peace in Indo China". I read it with great interest, and think the twelve points representing his conclusions are well taken, with the possible exception of continuing as members of the Supervisory Commission India, Canada, and Poland. The Poles seem determined to disagree with any conclusions reached by the other two, but I do not know what other Nationals might usefully replace them. Also, it might be better not to raise the question, since it would cause a row, and we might get something worse.

September 9, 1966 - Friday

Dean Rusk is still in hospital, recovering from influenza.

Upon his return home, George Ball quickly quashed the move made by the Germans to postpone trilateral discussions. It is likely McCloy will arrive here soon to have preliminary talks with the British on this matter. Jim Webb is also scheduled to come here Sunday, to explain NASA developments, before he proceeds

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to Germany. Solly Zuckerman is the only person we have thus far signed up for this purpose. It is going to be difficult, in view of the Commonwealth Conference, which thus far has left the Rhodesian question unsolved and unpredictable, to make any real exploration with leading members of HMG on NASA and NATO.

I lunched at the American Club.

Tonight Anne Fleming and Lord Goodman came to dine with me. I gave them cold Langouste and hot Grouse, accompanied by Piesporter Michelsberg 1964, and Chateau Petrus 1953. The Petrus is almost a great wine.

Goodman's physical proportions are massive, and he is ugly until animated by conversation. Then he becomes reservedly charming, witty, and I would guess profound. He is said to have much influence at 10 Downing Street, and unafraid to speak bluntly to the Prime Minister. At least, he has been stalwart about the Fleming estate; before she knew him Annie was despondent over the prospects of her inheritance, now she is aglow with optimism.

I found Goodman shared my dislike for the personalities of [redacted] Louis XIV and Henry VIII. Nancy Mitford's book The Sun King has again fanned the fires of my prejudice against Louis. It abounds in delectable stories, and is written with facility and spirit, but the authoress is almost as besotted over her subject as was Mlle. de la Valliere. Of all the notables of his age he must have been the most consistently selfish, though he had a real tenderness for the little Duchess de Bourgogne. The poor people of his Kingdom, whose labors enabled him to live in such splendour, were as unknown to him as if they had been Eskimos; in fact, he detested any mention of them. Perhaps, similarly circumstanced, his critics, such as myself, would have lived as he did, but except for his marvellous architectural and artistic legacies to France, I find it impossible to admire him.

September 10, 1966 - Saturday

Since my return from the United States, London has been, weatherwise, perfection. The temperature each day gets up to about 72, descending at night into the low sixties.

I went over the telegrams this morning with Al Wells, but they required no immediate action. Jack McCloy telephoned me last night from Washington, to say he had postponed his trip here tomorrow, since the US position on the British

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offset, troop withdrawals, and the like, was not yet firm. He will come in a few days on an exploratory mission, but doubts he will engage in tripartite negotiations with the UK and Germany.

Jim Webb is expected tonight; he will see British officials on Nasa affairs. The Prime Minister and his principal advisers are devoting most of their attention to Rhodesia; Wilson will make an important speech about it Monday.

I went to Portobello Road to see the sights, but bought nothing. The long street with its gimcrack stalls and shops was jammed; one heard many languages, and much business was being transacted. I walked home, my longest expedition on foot for months.

Swam, read, meditated.

September 11, 1966 - Sunday

Accomplished nothing, but vastly enjoyed my idleness. I reviewed my wardrobe, and pleased Palacz by giving him an assortment of suits, shirts, and other articles. Got out my shotgun and flourished it. I shall do this every day. It is not a bad preliminary to actual shooting, though not nearly as effective as firing at clay pigeons. Louis XIV must have been an exceptional marksman; when he was 76, he killed 30 pheasants with 32 shots, a remarkable feat, considering how primitive his weapon must have been. Like the members of his dynasty, before and after him, he was passionately addicted to hunting and shooting. The Grand Dauphin, more distinguished for his skill in venery than in other pursuits, almost exterminated, with his famous hounds, the wolves in the Versailles region.

Have fallen into the habit of writing E almost every day. I miss her greatly, and dread for her the endless preoccupations of looking after the children at Kay Halle's house in Washington.

Went to tea with Diana Phipps, who has just returned from Capri. I talked there with an engaging young English clothes designer who asked me the unexpected question "Does the Flatiron Building still stand in New York City?" My impression is it was torn down years ago. I remember it well as the first skyscraper in New York, and being taken to see it as a child. I have a vague impression it was built by some one in Natalie Barney's family.

Diana is going to the hospital next week for [illegible]on, and will be out of circulation for some time.

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Jack McCloy's proposed trip is all snarled up, and he will not be coming here as planned. McGhee was advised that the German Government had definitely decided they did not wish to discuss the offset and other matters with any US representative before Erhard sees President Johnson in late September. The British will be displeased with this postponement.

I had a long talk with Jim Webb, his associates, Dr. Draper of MIT, and Mr. Arnold Frutkin, who were accompanied by our own Deputy Science Attache, Mencher. Jim displayed his usual enthusiasm over his space projects. Only a few years ago accomplishments such as have taken place in this field seemed impossible. Webb has a budget this year of about five million dollars, but said his failure to obtain from Congress an extra one billion, five hundred million dollars will result in a postponement of almost two years in landing Americans on the moon. He believes significant developments are taking place which will eventually make practicable the use of space for military purposes. It is all rather confusing and fascinating.

Lunched at Bucks.

I went with Webb and the others this afternoon to see Solly Zuckerman, to whom Jim explained his desire to have the British and other Governments participate in the technological benefits derived from the US space program.

Michael Palliser came to see me this afternoon, and I sent off the following telegram:

In addition to the "Conclusions", he also left me the full text of the PM's speech to the Conference, with the injunction it not be forwarded to Washington or shown to any one in the Embassy. There was no verbatim report of this speech, but it was summarized in the Conclusions.

I received permission to show the summary statement to Messrs. Al Irving and Wendell Coote; Coote had already obtained the jist of it from the Canadian delegation.

It is impossible yet to know what the Africans will decide. I doubt also the acceptance by Smith in Rhodesia of the suggested conditions.

Baba Metcalfe called me this morning about the Turkish earthquake. The British public has subscribed £500,000 for the relief of distress in the affected areas; of this, Baba's "Save the Children" fund has been allocated £50,000. She

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TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

OUTGOING AMEMBASSY LONDON

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Charge: STATE

Control:

Date:

ACTION: Secstate WASHDC PRIORITY

LONDON
SEPTEMBER 12
EXDIS

Prime Minister sent his private secretary, Michael Palliser, who is attending Commonwealth Conference talks, to see me this afternoon. I was given the conclusions of statement on Rhodesia made by the PM this morning. This statement has been forwarded to British Embassy in Washington, which will bring it to attention of SecState and White House. I was asked not to show it here, except to Messrs. Irving and Coote, which I have done.

To date the proceedings of the Conference have been conducted in unusual secrecy, but I suspect that tonight after the gin has begun to flow the newspaper correspondents will be told all.

It is too early to assess the reaction to Wilson's speech, since the African delegates, except for a lunchtime break, have been in caucus ever since. Pearson thought under the circumstances the statement was good. Obote has thus far proved far more reasonable and helpful than initially expected.

GP-3.

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AMB:DBruce/eo - September 12, 1966

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CONCLUSIONS OF STATEMENT ON RHODESIA BY THE PRIME MINISTER OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, THE RT. HON. HAROLD WILSON, AT THE MEETING OF COMMONWEALTH PRIME MINISTERS ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1966

1. We start by repeating the determination of the British Government to bring the illegal regime in Rhodesia to an end at the earliest possible moment.

2. We propose that, on the ending of the rebellion, the Governor should form a broad-based Government, representative of all races in Rhodesia, and that the armed forces and police would be responsible to the Governor. During this interim period, special provision would have to be made to ensure the security of the Kariba Dam and installations.

3. After the return to legality and the establishment of a constitutional government, the British Government would intend to negotiate with that Government proposals for a constitutional settlement which would be submitted to the people of Rhodesia as a whole. It will be necessary prior to, and during, this test of Rhodesian public opinion that free political expression be permitted, and that the political leaders be released from detention so that they can engage in political activities, provided that they give assurances that these activities will be peaceful, lawful and democratic.

4. Independence will be granted to Rhodesia only on a basis which the British Government and Parliament are satisfied has the clear consent of the people of Rhodesia as a whole and will not be imposed without that consent. Clearly the means by which their views are ascertained must be - and be seen to be - free and fair. We attach the greatest importance to this. In this connection, as I will explain later, we are particularly anxious to consider how far the Commonwealth or representatives of the Commonwealth might be associated with this process.

5. The British Government will insist that any new constitution must be in conformity with the six principles, with safeguards to ensure that they are respected. We are prepared to put forward a variety of proposals to secure this objective. We shall be prepared for example to list the amendments necessary to the 1961 Constitution; and to specify the external guarantees that will be required to ensure beyond all doubt and by more than purely verbal guarantees, that all the principles, including especially the principle relating to majority rule are implemented effectively and irreversibly. We shall, however, be prepared to consider tackling the problem in a different way; for example by seeing whether we can give expression to the Six Principles by some entirely new constitution designed from scratch. If this were done I should like to ask my colleagues

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around this table to reflect on the possibility of drawing in some way on the store of wisdom, constitutional expertise and practical experience of the Commonwealth.

6. The British Government propose to acquaint the Governor of our stand on the whole issue as I have just described it, and to consult him on how it can best be conveyed to all sections of Rhodesian opinion. It will also be made clear to him that, if in the light of the British Government's statement of policy, the rebellion is not brought to an end and the illegal regime fail to indicate their willingness to give way to a broadly based Government responsible to the Governor, then more drastic action will be required to pursue our purposes. At the same time, all proposals made before i.d.i., with particular reference to any which could have envisaged proceeding to independence in advance of majority rule, would be withdrawn and the Rhodesian regime could have no assurance that further discussion could be resumed, quite apart from our continuing insistence on the Fifth Principle.

7. In these circumstances, and given an assurance that we shall have the backing and support of Commonwealth representatives at the United Nations in the proposals we are making, the British Government will be prepared to agree, during the forthcoming session of the United Nations General Assembly, to appropriate mandatory sanctions under Chapter 7 of the United Nations Charter, in the form of Security Council resolutions, providing for comprehensive sanctions against selected Rhodesian exports, and perhaps at a somewhat later stage further limited mandatory action to make the oil control more effective. Speeches of a number of my colleagues last week have shown that there is a general understanding of the risk of mandatory sanctions escalating into a general economic war covering the whole of Central and Southern Africa. For the reasons I have already explained, Her Majesty's Government would not be prepared to contemplate this. Perhaps we could go into this more fully in restricted session.

This is what Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom are prepared to do. I have a further proposal.

I hope that we have now made clear beyond all argument our recognition that while Rhodesia is a British responsibility it is a matter of wider Commonwealth concern. I want to go further and invoke all the assistance which it is in the power of the Commonwealth to give us. I should like to suggest that this meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers appoints a Committee of Heads of Government, with whom we can consult in dealing with the Rhodesian problem over these coming months. I would hope

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that at the appropriate moment this Commission would visit Rhodesia under the aegis of the British Government and the Governor, and while there make contact with all sections of public opinion in the country. Their views would be made available to all Commonwealth Heads of Government and the account of their continuing activities will, I hope, be available to us when next we meet to discuss Rhodesia.

But I would hope also that this informal group of Commonwealth Heads of Government might be appropriately associated with the testing of Rhodesian opinion in accordance with the fifth principle, whether by the appointment of observers of any test that may be necessitated, or if, as has been previously suggested, a Royal Commission is appointed, by making suggestions to the British Government about possible Commissioners for recommendation to The Queen. The informal group might also have a role to play in connection with the suggestion I have made about a possible new alternative constitution.

Further, 8, since we have all agreed that a more complete cut-off of trade with Rhodesia by Zambia would be one of the most effective additional sanctions within our power to suggest, I repeat what I said on Tuesday that the Commonwealth should now produce a comprehensive scheme, backed by real practical shipments, to assist Zambia in meeting the consequences of that cut off. While it must be for Zambia to indicate the areas in which assistance is needed, as I said on Tuesday I would feel after our lengthy bilateral discussions that the two areas where help is most needed are in an air lift and in the provision of the vehicles and other equipment needed for surface transport. I recognise the problem for smaller countries and for less developed countries. But in this great Commonwealth effort to secure a great Commonwealth objective, I offer you the Socialist principle; "from each according to his means; to each according to his needs:" and the need here is the need of Zambia for the great contribution that Zambia can make to our common objective.

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is properly dubious about making a commitment until she obtains more information regarding conditions there. After finding it impossible to get through by telephone to Ankara, I sent this telegram to our Ambassador Hart:

It so happened that the new Turkish Ambassador, Haluk Bayulken, paid a courtesy call on me this afternoon, so I had an opportunity to ask him some questions about the disaster. He said the Turkish Government had already expended considerable sums for resettlement. It has not yet been decided whether to rebuild the city, since it lies in an area periodically stricken by earthquakes. Although many people were killed, only a small number of children were orphaned. These have been sent to Ankara for resettlement.

I was favorably impressed by Bayulken. Before coming here, he was Secretary-General in the Foreign Ministry, and served four years in New York as Counselor of the Turkish UN delegation. His English, like his French, is fluent. His major area of interest has been Cyprus, and although he feels the US let Turkey down during the 1963-1964 period of the crisis there, he has always maintained cordial relations with the US Embassy in Turkey. He expressed some optimism over the current talks between the Turkish and Greek Governments, but is skeptical of any satisfactory result as long as Makarios holds power in Cyprus. That cunning intriguer may, it is rumored, be made Patriarch at Cairo, a consummation devoutly to be wished.

October 13, 1966 - Tuesday

Scott Sugden, once a member of this Embassy, now stationed in Northern Nigeria, came to see me this morning. Conditions in his area [redacted] continue disturbed and unsatisfactory. Foreign Government houses are invaded by marauders, and there are many local assassinations. He is doubtful of the ability of the present Government to bring about any real unity in Nigeria. The most encouraging outlook for the future is the large revenues that will soon commence to be drawn from the exploitation of the major oil fields recently discovered off shore and inland.

Nancy Kefauver and another lady from the State Department called on me. Nancy seems to have successfully organized the loan of paintings, graphics, and other artistic objects from museums, and in some cases, private individuals, in the United States for use in our Embassies abroad. She now has equipped over fifty of our foreign buildings in this respect, and is working on another 35.

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TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

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ACTION: AmEmbassy ANKARA Date:

LONDON

SEPTEMBER 12

For Ambassador from Bruce.

Lady Alexandra Metcalfe, half American by birth, British citizen, has long been head of the Save the Children Fund which operates globally. In connection with earthquake at Varto, she has in hand fifty thousand pounds of voluntary contributions to be expended, if she so decides, for the relief of children in that area.

Her organization has thus far been unable to obtain information as to what are the requirements, if any, and the real conditions affecting children there.

I would greatly appreciate it if you would tell me your frank opinion of (1) the immediate and long term conditions of health and rehabilitation in that district; and (2) is the area normally a prosperous one, as is sometimes indicated by reports available here.

The most important consideration from her standpoint is whether there is a real need to do something about the children in the area, or are they already being completely and sufficiently cared for by the Government and by relief activities such as our own.

I would be most appreciative of anything you might tell me on urgent basis which I would be free to pass on.

BRUCE

AMB:DBruce/eo - Sept. 12, 1966

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I lunched with Mr. Spaght at Shell Centre. The hosts were:

Mr. L. E. J. Brouwer Mr. D. H. Barran Mr. G. A. Wagner, C. B. E. Mr. M. E. Spaght	Managing Directors, Royal Dutch/Shell Group
Mr. F. J. Stephens	Chairman, The "Shell" Transport and Trading Co., Ltd.
Mr. J. W. Platt, C. B. E.	Director, The "Shell" Transport and Trading Co., Ltd.
Lord Shawcross	Adviser

Spaght was the only American; it is expected he will become the leading Managing Director. Two of them are Dutch, and another English. It was not only a pleasant, but an especially interesting occasion for me; these people, with their world-wide interests are unusually well informed on politics, economics, and finance around the globe. I stayed until 2:45, and had a private conversation with Spaght, who justifies the high commendation by Eugene Black of him. I found all these men gloomy about future prospects for the British economy. An extension, announced this morning, of the swap arrangements between the Bank of England, the Federal Reserve, and other central banks, relieved in some part the apprehensions over the weakness of Sterling, but most of them seemed doubtful of a correction of the underlying trade and fiscal situation in Great Britain.

This afternoon I briefed the Board of Directors of The Associated Press Radio and Television Division. Those present were:

I summarized for them the preoccupations of the British over (1) Rhodesia, (2) military expenditures, with consequent drains on foreign exchange, (3) the general economic situation.

Louis Fischer returned to see me after his long trip through Europe. He thinks it will take him four years to write his history of Soviet foreign policy during the last half century. He has spent many years in the Soviet Union, and is a serious student of it. He decries our fears of the rapid emergence of China as a great military power, and thinks it will take decades before they are in a position to create major trouble.

Alistair Dunnett, Managing Editor of the Scotsman, with one of his staff, came to see me. He is a sensible, intelligent man.

I dined at Stone's Chop House, where I went often in the 20's and 30's. At that time it had, perhaps with the exception of the Cafe Royal, a more varied

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APRTA TOUR-EUROPE
SEPTEMBER, 1966

Name	Title	Address
* Mr. Frank Balch	Gen. & Commercial Manager	WJOY Burlington, Vt.
Mr. A. James Ebel Mrs. A. James Ebel	Vice Pres. & General Manager	KOLN-TV, Lincoln, Nebr.
Mr. John E. Fetzer Mrs. John E. Fetzer	President (they will join tour at Copenhagen)	Fetzer Broadcasting Co. Kalamazoo, Michigan
* Mr. Tom Frawley Mr. Andrew M. Cassells	News Director News Photographer	WHIO Dayton, Ohio WHIO Dayton, Ohio
Mr. Howard Hosmer	News Director	WHEC Rochester, N. Y.
Mr. J. W. Knodel	President	Avery-Knodel, Inc., New
* Mr. Carl E Lee Mrs. Carl E Lee	Exec. Vice Pres. & Gen. Mgr.	WKZO-TV, Kalamazoo, M
* Mr. Ted McDowell Mrs. Ted McDowell	News Director	WMAL Washington, D. C.
Mr. B. H. Peace Mrs. B. H. Peace	Owner	Greenville News-Piedmont Greenville, South Carolina
Mr. James H. Quello	Station Manager	WJR Detroit, Michigan
* Mr. Gene Shumate	Pres. & News Director	KRXK Rexburg, Idaho
Mr. Ray C. Smucker Mrs. Ray C. Smucker	Vice Pres. in charge of Sales	KTAR Phoenix, Arizona

* Board Member - APRTA

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clientele than any other place in London. It was completely destroyed by a bomb in 1941, but was re-built.

Went afterwards to see Sam Spiegel's movie The Chase, starring Marlan Brando and Jane Fonda. This is one of the most violent of all movies, presenting a picture of drunkenness, lechery, murder, racial prejudice, in a small town in Texas. There was little relief from near horror, nor was there any happy ending, since most of the chief characters were killed with unusual brutality. Only the sheriff, Brando, remained intact, after a series of terrible beatings.

September 14, 1966 - Wednesday

Staff meeting. Wen Coote made an excellent summary of the proceedings at the Commonwealth Conference. Mike Pearson was up all night trying to draft a compromise communique, three of those previously put forward having been rejected. No one will venture an opinion on whether any solution or recommendation for future action will be found acceptable.

Tom Byrne, who exerts much influence in Labour circles, spoke about the recent TUC Conference at Blackpool which he attended. He said Padley had made a sorry chairman, but the Prime Minister's speech was as effective as circumstances permitted, and contributed to a majority in the Government's favor. The most refreshing observation by an orator was that of a man who told his colleagues he did not think the quality of the delegates had improved, after which he mentioned an individual as being so dumb that even his associates became conscious of it. It seems there is much more rudeness at these Congresses than in those of an entirely political character.

Bob Anderson told us the estimated out-turn of grains in Great Britain this year would be something over 13-1/2 million long tons, representing an increase of about 200,000 tons over last year.

In response to my telegram to Hart in Ankara, I received a lengthy and satisfactory message from him, and communicated it to Baba Metcalfe when I lunched with her today at Bucks.

It is amazing what an interest the British public have taken in the Turkish earthquake disaster. Apparently a construction company here has made designs for mobile housing units which swing and sway to meet earth tremors.

Baba inherited from her father an insatiable curiosity about foreign lands. Her executive capacity and ability in writing and speaking to get at the essentials of a

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problem has made her a real power in the philanthropic field, as was her sister Irene in a different degree until her death.

Afterwards, I went to the Ideal Homes of America, under the direction of J. Harrison-Gibson at the U. S. Trade Center. The prices of the furniture displayed were reasonable, and I thought the show on the whole well presented. It is, however, a mistake, I feel, to have restrikes of British prints offered for sale in this capital where original prints are so cheap.

While waiting for the automobile, I ran into my old friend Jean Dom from Paris. He is about to go with his wife to Edinburgh. This brilliant caracturist has turned his attention to sculpture. He told me that Jean Prouvost, now in his 80's, is even more immersed than ever in journalist ventures, and is in good health. I am tempted to take advantage of his annual offer to shoot in Sologne as soon as I can.

Leonard Silk, Vice Chairman of BUSINESSWEEK, came to see me this afternoon.

September 15, 1966 - Thursday

The Commonwealth Conference has finished with the Rhodesian affair, but the statement issued will not, I would suppose, be acceptable to Smith. The provisions set forth are ad referendum to Governments, but I think on the whole the Prime Minister has extricated himself temporarily from what threatened to be a disastrous meeting with a fair amount of credit from the standpoint of his own party.

Jimmy and Mary Dunn are here for a few days. I talked to Jimmy on the telephone, but, to my regret, we have been unable to arrange a meeting, since they are fully occupied with friends and are visiting country houses.

David Stinson, Vice President of Westminster College, Fulton, Missouri, and Neil Wood, Chairman of the Churchill Memorial Committee, came to tell me about their plans for dedicating the Wren church they have moved over from London. During the autumn they hope to have a ceremony, at which the principal speaker will be the President of South Korea. They want me at some time to approach the Queen and Prince Philip, to see whether they would come there next year.

Billy Graham telephoned me, to say he was in London, but will leave here after a few days to visit the Continent.

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I had a talk with Aline Berlin, who called in connection with obtaining a visa for her forthcoming trip with Isaiah to the United States. They are laying plans for the construction of the new College, and are seriously thinking of having the famous American architect Johnson draw designs for it.

I lunched at Bucks with Phil Reed. It is always a pleasant experience to see this delightful man, whose interests in life seem perennially lively.

Fritz Larkin came to see me this afternoon. He abounded in reminiscences about property purchases made by him when he was head of FBO. He said he had pursued Barbara Hutton for a long time, hoping to obtain from her the gift of Winfield House as an American Embassy residence. He finally met her at the Hotel Ritz in Paris. He said she flounced into her sitting room, paced up and down for quite a time, and finally said to him "I suppose you are still thinking about that property in London. I will give the God Damn thing to the American Government." Fritz is not a shrinking violet, but he felt too surprised to ask her at that time to give her furniture as well. Later on, she donated much of it.

I had for drinks at home this evening Larkin, Peter and Mrs. Skoufis, Nancy White (widow of Francis, one of the star men of my youth in the State Department, and a native of Baltimore.) and Ottolie Cochran, of Baltimore, mother of Senator David Brewster of Maryland.

I went to sign the book of condolences at the Turkish Embassy this evening for President Gursel, who was unconscious for many months before his demise.

Albert Putnam, partner of Hugh Auchincloss, who has been laid up at Browns Hotel with phlebitis, sent me a farewell letter today, enclosing this ditty:

The long haired lads of London
Think hirsute men a must
Though normal people on the street
Regard them with disgust.

These shaggy sheep of London
Parade as bogus girls
With trousers tight, with lilting walk
And swarms of dirty curls.

O Drake, O Nelson, Wellington,
Attend and strike them down!
And let plain men walk once again
In good old London town.

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September 16, 1966 - Friday

Livie Merchant came to see me this morning. His activities in Germany and elsewhere on behalf of the World Bank, in connection with the possible application of the Korry Report recommendations to African countries, have not thus far achieved definite understandings. He is an able, fine man; he is [redacted] not interested in returning to the State Department, which would be lucky if it could get him back.

I called on Paul Gore-Booth at the Foreign Office. He talked to me about the problem the British and ourselves will be faced with in the next UN General Assembly over Southwest Africa. His summary of happenings at the Commonwealth Conference was substantially what we [redacted] learned previously.

The Lebanese Ambassador, Nadim Demechkie, came to see me. He [redacted] attended the American University in Beirut, and afterwards entered the Diplomatic Service with assignments in London, Ottawa and Cairo. He has been Ambassador to Egypt, Minister to Switzerland, and Ambassador to the United States. He is about 47 years old, and is sometimes spoken of as a possible Prime Minister. He told me he had been sent to a hospital last year with a heart attack, and stayed there two weeks, during which time he was not allowed to smoke; he finds his heart condition completely cured, but replaced by an ulcer.

I lunched with Cecil King at his Daily Mirror office. He came back two days ago from the United States. In Washington he had [redacted] the President and many other officials. King is confirmed in the opinion that the Prime Minister has no administrative ability whatever, and predicts he will not remain in office after 1967 at the latest. According to him, the Prime Minister has no personal friends, and altogether is [redacted] in King's black books. He thinks the Rhodesian communique is another instance of Harold Wilson's habit of postponing unpleasant decisions, and hoping something good will turn up. His present favorites in the Cabinet are Healey and Jenkins. King has little use for the Conservative leadership, which he considers inept. He thinks what Britain needs is a National Government, but some of the men who should be in it would not serve under the present Prime Minister. About George Brown, his [redacted] fears of George's personal conduct are paramount. He said he liked George, and for some years [redacted] assisted him

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financially by putting him on one of his newspaper's payrolls. He advised George to retire from public life, without any success, on the ground he was tempermentally unfit for it. He finally persuaded George, twelve months or more ago, to give up drinking for three months, but thereafter he relapsed. At that period, George was told by doctors he could not possibly live long if he continued to subject himself to alcoholic punishment. He has little esteem for Michael Stewart, whom he considers has no executive ability, and should confine himself to school teaching. It was impossible for the Prime Minister to keep Brown and Callaghan in their antagonistic Ministries, which King says is the reason for George's shift to the Foreign Office. Wilson has privately observed that if Brown does not behave himself he will fire him; King doubts he would do so, in view of Brown's popularity in the country, and Wilson's dislike for unpleasant encounters.

He takes a gloomy view of economic and financial prospects here, unless there is a complete reformation of managerial and Trade Union practices.

I went to see Herbert Blankenhorn at the German Embassy. He is going to Bonn tomorrow. He has always been an opponent of MLF and other proposals for nuclearing sharing which would cut his country in on the use of nuclear hardware, and his views remain consistent. He thinks the President should tell Chancellor Erhard, when the latter visits Washington this month, to drop all such talk and make a declaration of content with membership on the McNamara Committee. This, Blankenhorn believes, would have great propaganda value, and would be acceptable to the German people if it were coupled with a move toward agreement by the Soviet Union and the United States to sign a non-proliferation agreement.

Herbert believes Chancellor Erhard is a weak man, and has lost his grip on his party, but sees no successor who could replace him at this time.

Fred Lazarus of Federated Department Stores came to see me. He has been looking at Selfridges, Harrods, and other large department stores here, but is deeply depressed over their managerial methods and the inefficiency of their employees. He is dubious whether the situation can be bettered in the absence of greater financial incentives, both to management and labor.

I dined with Yvonne and Hamish Hamilton.

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The good old days when men sat in the House of Commons representing rotten boroughs have long since passed. It must have been a halcyon period for the privileged. I was given today this letter:

"In the Shrewsbury Chronicle of 12 November 1774 there is the following letter, written by Anthony Henley to his Constituents of a Borough in Hampshire who had written to him to oppose the Excise Bill:

'Gentlemen,

I received yours and am surprised at your insolence in troubling yourselves about the excise. You know, what I very well know, that I bought you, and, by God, I am determined to sell you; and I know, what perhaps you think I do not know, you are now selling yourselves to somebody else; and I also know, what you do not know, that I am buying another borough. May God's curse light upon you all: may your houses be as open and common to all Excise Officers as your wives and daughters were open and common to me, when I stood for your rascally corporation.

Yours, etc. Anthony Henley.'"

At the Hamiltons' I sat between the hostess and Mrs. John Freeman, wife of the British High Commissioner to India. Sir James Bowker and his wife, James Pope-Hennessey, an Indian authoress whose book Hamilton had just published, and a couple of others were there. We had a stimulating evening without a single reference to Vietnam.

September 17, 1966 - Saturday

Beautiful days have become habitual. I read the telegrams, none of which demanded action.

Lunched with Virginia Surtees at a Chinese restaurant, then went to see her apartment. I found her Rossetti items, which for the first time I saw fully displayed, singularly attractive. Amongst them were several portraits of her famous great-great-grandmother, Miss Herbert, who was a favorite model of Rossetti. Her playbills and her theatrical library are excellent.

This afternoon, Michael Palliser came to see me, on instructions from the Prime Minister, to tell me the latest in the Rhodesian affair. The Commonwealth Secretary of State, Bowden, and Sir Elwyn Jones, Attorney General, are to leave for Salisbury, arrangements having been made for them to talk to Mr. Smith there. This seems an unexpected acquiescence on the part of Smith, since it was generally considered that the Commonwealth Conference communique would have made

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negotiations impossible. Pallister is a delightful, intelligent man, seconded from the Foreign Office.

Tonight, Ronnie Tree came to dinner with me. He is here for a couple of days before leaving for Baden Baden. He has recently been in Lebanon and other parts of the Far East with Penelope, and he will come to stay with us in early October.

September 18, 1966 - Sunday

I took a morning train to Bletchley, and went to Easton Neston, where I was to lunch and spend the night. Jubie Lancaster, Rose Lovat, Bill Witter, his wife Christine, and six or seven boys, including the three Hesketh's, were there.

In the afternoon I motored over to Sulgrave Parish Church, to attend an Anglo-American service which was broadcast world-wide by the BBC. The whole thing was perfectly arranged, and lasted from six p.m. until about seven. I read the first lesson, the 35th Chapter of Isaiah, which is:

Maj. General Hardy, our USAF Commander, read the second lesson. Prayers were conducted by the Vicar of Sulgrave, Dr. W. J. Smart, and the sermon delivered by the Lord Bishop of Peterborough; he is an impressive man, a friend and contemporary of Jubie.

The church was crowded; ordinarily it has a congregation of only about a dozen, but on this occasion all seats, to the number I should suppose of about 100, were taken. The structure was built between 1327 and 1377, during the reign of Edward III. The Washington family were prominent land owners in that neighborhood; in fact, the South Porch of the church was added by Lawrence Washington, the direct ancestor of George Washington, to commemorate the visit of Queen Elizabeth I in 1564. I sat in the pew used by the Queen on that occasion.

September 19, 1966 - Monday

Returned to London this morning. Lunched at the office.

Saw Preston Grover, now living retired in Paris, who is writing a book on India, where he stayed for a long time as AP Correspondent. I esteem him highly.

John Mowinckel called me from Brussels, to say he was going to Washington, where there was a possibility he would be offered an Embassy. I hope this is true; otherwise, he expects to return to the Congo as PAO.

Dorothy and Buck Crawford came to the house this afternoon, and Alistair Cooke dined with me.

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THE BOOK OF THE PROPHET ISAIAH

CHAPTER 35

THE WILDERNESS AND THE SOLITARY PLACE SHALL BE GLAD FOR THEM; AND THE DESERT SHALL REJOICE, AND BLOSSOM AS THE ROSE.

IT SHALL BLOSSOM ABUNDANTLY, AND REJOICE EVEN WITH JOY AND SINGING: THE GLORY OF LEBANON SHALL BE GIVEN UNTO IT, THE EXCELLENCY OF CARMEL AND SHARON, THEY SHALL SEE THE GLORY OF THE LORD, AND THE EXCELLENCY OF OUR GOD.

STRENGTHEN YE THE WEAK HANDS, AND CONFIRM THE FEEBLE KNEES.

SAY TO THEM THAT ARE OF A FEARFUL HEART, BE STRONG, FEAR NOT: BEHOLD, YOUR GOD WILL COME WITH VENGEANCE, EVEN GOD WITH A RECOMPENCE; HE WILL COME AND SAVE YOU.

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THEN THE EYES OF THE BLIND SHALL BE OPENED, AND THE EARS OF THE DEAF SHALL BE UNSTOPPED.

THEN SHALL THE LAME MAN LEAP AS AN HART, AND THE TONGUE OF THE DUMB SING: FOR IN THE WILDERNESS SHALL WATERS BREAK OUT, AND STREAMS IN THE DESERT.

AND THE PARCHED GROUND SHALL BECOME A POOL, AND THE THIRSTY LAND SPRINGS OF WATER: IN THE HABITATION OF DRAGONS, WHERE EACH LAY, SHALL BE GRASS WITH REEDS AND RUSHES.

AND AN HIGHWAY SHALL BE THERE, AND A WAY, AND IT SHALL BE CALLED THE WAY OF HOLINESS; THE UNCLEAN SHALL NOT PASS OVER IT; BUT IT SHALL BE FOR THOSE: THE WAYFARING MEN, THOUGH FOOLS, SHALL NOT ERR THEREIN.

NO LION SHALL BE THERE, NOR ANY RAVENOUS BEAST SHALL GO UP THEREON, IT SHALL NOT BE FOUND THERE; BUT THE REDEEMED SHALL WALK THERE:

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AND THE RANSOMED OF THE LORD SHALL RETURN, AND COME TO ZION WITH SONGS AND EVERLASTING JOY UPON THEIR HEADS: THEY SHALL OBTAIN JOY AND GLADNESS, AND SORROW AND SIGHING SHALL FLEE AWAY.

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Alistair is publishing a long article this week in the Manchester Guardian on the Warren Commission findings concerning President Kennedy's assassination. He seems critical of the report. On the other hand, Arthur Goodhart, a jurist of vast experience, is about to publish one or more articles defending the report.

Cooke said Ben Sonnenberg would arrive here next week. Ben has retired as a public relations counsellor, and is spending much time on enlarging his collection of English furniture, which according to Alistair is one of the finest in the world. I was interested in his comment on Ben's conversational abilities, for his own prowess in that field qualifies him as an expert. He regards Sonnenberg as being the most clubbable talker he knows.

September 20, 1966 - Tuesday

General John P. McConnell, Air Force Chief of Staff, came to see me this morning. I was interested in his views, not only on the Air Force, but especially on a broad range of political questions. I thought him particularly attractive.

The new Ambassador from Bulgaria, Peter Vutov, called on me. He is almost 50, was a leader in communist youth movements in his early days, then took a degree in medicine, later one in law, finally transferring to the Foreign Office. Altogether, he spent eight years in Washington in one capacity or another. He was in the Cabinet as Minister of Culture; he was also for a period Minister to India. I liked him.

Archie Roosevelt brought in his successor, Bronson Tweedy, to see me. The Roosevelts, to our sorrow, are leaving on October 1st. Tweedy has been warmly recommended, not only by his own headquarters, but by mutual acquaintances.

I lunched at the Turf, congested by the addition of members of Whites, who during its closure for the month of September are guests of the Turf. I ate with John Marriott, Ali Forbes, and Derek Inchyra. Marriott told me that Johnny Ryan for the last eighteen months of his life, although in good physical health, never went out of his Newport house. Young John, the Ryans' son, my god-son, has stopped being a theatrical producer and joined the family banking firm, Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

Sy Freidin came to see me this afternoon. Due to the changes resulting from the death of the Herald Tribune, he will now be writing a weekly column, but expects to spend most of his time authoring books on political subjects.

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Two members of the House of Representatives, John Kluczynski, Democrat of Illinois, and Kenneth Gray, Democrat of Illinois, the latter with his wife, called on me this afternoon with their staff aides, as well as a State Department escort ficer. They are in London to attend the 5th World Meeting of the International oad Federation, and will leave tomorrow morning for Paris. I do not know what useful purpose has been served by their visit, but they are enjoying it. We were all photographed together.

I gave a reception in the cafeteria fonight for the new lot of Fulbright Scholars. There were many guests, so there were perhaps 250 people there. I addressed the [redacted] Fulbrighters briefly. This year 145 Americans have come to Great Britain, and 233 British will go the United States. The US-UK program came into operation in September 1948; the total figures for the 18 years are Americans to UK 5091, British to US 6304.

September 21, 1966 - Wednesday

I went to see Dr. Hargreaves this morning, who found my teeth moderately intact.

Bob McBride came to see me. He is an excellent officer, and fully qualified in my opinion to be an Assistant Secretary of State or Chief of Mission.

Ray Hare, transient in London on his return from attending President Gursel's funeral in Turkey, called. After 39 years in the Foreign Service, he is retiring at the end of October. I have proposed him to the President for almost any position, and told the President he ought to wring his arm once again to retain him in Government. Apparently the President repeated this to Hare, but to no avail.

I lunched with Patsy Jellicoe, who was entertaining her daughter, Peter and Philip Wilson, and Mrs. Wilson (no relation to the others). We had drinks at one of the houses on Belgrave Square belonging to the Institute of Directors, then went on to a private dining room in another Belgrave Square holding of the same Institute. This latter house [redacted] once belonged to Chips Channon, and was in his day one of the most attractive places in London.

We [redacted] accompanied Peter for his opening address to the Chelsea Antique Show. I did not linger long there.

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Robin Howard, of the London School of Contemporary Dance, came to see me this afternoon, about the program his organization is putting on next spring for Martha Graham. His school trains British dancers in the Graham techniques. I told him I could not assist in fund raising efforts, but would be glad to accept his invitation to attend the opening performance and whatever major party is given for her.

John Leddy telephoned me from Washington, to ask that I try to persuade the British Government to withhold for three months a decision on reduction of BAOR troops, etc. I was unclear about what he had in mind, and we arranged for him to send me a telegram on the subject. I know enough about the affair to realize there is an interdepartmental row between State and Defense concerning it. Since Jim Callaghan will be in Washington next week for the Bank and Fund meetings, I suggested that he be approached before any further steps were taken with his Government. He is the Cabinet Officer primarily interested in curtailing as quickly as possible British military expenditures abroad.

Phil Kaiser called me from Cambridge, Mass., about this. (I explained to him what I had told Leddy, as well as my view of the inadvisability of trying to have the British involve themselves in advance in a negotiation to be held next week between President Johnson and Chancellor Erhard.)

A little later I had a telephone conversation with Averell Harriman, not concerned, I was delighted to realize, with this question, but with an invitation he had received from the English Speaking Union to be their American guest at a memorial banquet in honor of Winston Churchill, to be presided over by Prince Philip, on November 30. Averell expects to accept, and will stay with us.

Had drinks at the Ritz, then went to see an extraordinary performance at the Theater Royal, Haymarket, in which the only person on the stage was Michael MacLiammoir. The show, called "The Importance of Being Oscar", consisted of recitations from Wilde's writings. It was an unusual display of memory as well as acting.

September 22, 1966 - Thursday

I went to the Pathe News Studio this morning on Wardour Street, with Colonel Michaelis and Dr. Mencher, at the invitation of the Company Chairman, Sir Philip Warter, the Managing Director C. J. Latta, and Mr. Barnett, to see the film of the Gemini Eleven space flight, the re-entry, return to earth, and the

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recovery of the astronauts. The photography was so good as to be almost unbelievable.

The new Saudi Arabian Ambassador, Sheikh Abdulrahman Al-Helaissi, called on me. He previously served in the Saudi Embassy here for over ten years, and has been Ambassador to the Sudan as well as to Italy. The Saudi Ambassador in Washington is his brother-in-law.

He is a sophisticated fellow. We had quite a talk about falconry, horses--especially Arabian--big-game shooting, and other sporting trifles, but no word about politics. I told him of the curious circumstances under which I acquired one of the few horses sent abroad from King Ibn Saud's stud. He was named Fawzan, had a pedigree as long as a flag pole, and died at Staunton Hill aged about 35. I rode him often; although he was fairly sound to the last, he was inclined to stumble in his later years. But so do I.

T. J. Bigus, Director of the General Services Administration's' Customer Service in Europe, came to see me. He said his office does an annual business of $300 million a year.

I lunched with Fleur Meyer at Albany. She is a vivacious, entertaining conversationalist.

David Wills came to tell me of plans to establish branches of the Atlantic College in Germany and France. As Chairman of the American Committee, they are thinking of approaching Laurie Norstad, or Carl Gilbert, Chairman of Gillette.

Stefan Zamoyski thanked me for sending an American officer in military uniform to General Bor's funeral. There will be a memorial service on October 20, which will be attended by top British officers, including Jack Slessor and Bill Elliott. There was fierce criticism of the British Government for not having sent representatives to the funeral service.

Nicholas J. Campbell, President of ESSO Europe, and Robert H. Milbrath of his organization, came to see me. They are completing the consolidation of their European activities in London. To my surprise, they told me they have already secured adequate housing for the several hundred people they are bringing over from the Continent. There will also be sufficient facilities at the American School to care for the children of these employees.

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Sherman Kent of CIA came to see me. I told him of George Brown's desire to talk with his associates in Washington, and this will be arranged. George attaches great importance to preserving his former friendships in the Agency.

The President announced yesterday the appointment of Nicholas Katzenbach, the Attorney General, to replace George Ball as Under Secretary. Eugene Rostow is to be Under Secretary for Economic Affairs, and Foy Kohler Deputy Under Secretary for Political Affairs. Katzenbach is a Rhodes Scholar, Gene Rostow a graduate of Kings College, Cambridge.

Paul Reynaud died in Paris yesterday at 87 of heart failure, after an operation for appendicitis. I shall fly over tomorrow to attend his Saturday funeral. I knew him well when I lived in Paris, and was grateful to him for the strong support he often gave us in connection with problems involving the French and American governments.

He was a brilliant man intellectually, an excellent boon companion, a courageous politician. E and I were fond of him, as well as of his wife, formerly his private secretary, Christiane Mabire.

September 23, 1966 - Friday

Talked to E last night by telephone. She is in New York City at the Colony Club, but will start lodging today with the Jaretskis. She has settled Davie at Harvard, supplied furniture for his room, despatched Nicky to St. Paul's, and arranged Sasha's forthcoming trip to London.

I did the necessary at the office, then took Diana Phipps to lunch at the Cafe Royal. It was the first time I had seen her after her discharge from hospital. I do not know the nature of her illness; like Mehitabel she is "toujours gai", but she must have been quite indisposed, since this was her first excursion outdoors. Her mother-in-law, Ruth Field, has come to London to see her, which reflects an unexpected family concern on the part of her in-laws, who, taken as a whole, especially the Phipps, are the most selfish lot I have ever known.

Went by Air France this afternoon to Paris. It is a joy to be on this airline, for, to use the excellent French expression, they always spoil their friends. E and I are met on either end by charming employees, instructed to cater to our whims; private cars, talks about the fashions, delicacy of sentiment that I find almost unbelievable.

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The same thing when I arrived at the Travellers Club. Pierre, one of the greatest valets--technically--in the world, reproached me for being here so seldom. I heard his latest news. Madame Pierre has just retired at the age of seventy; he is a green sixty-six, and will remain awhile. Then, as she is from Toulouse and he from Pau, they will enjoy their leisure somewhere between these two delicious regions of France. The probity, philosophy of people like this always make me feel ashamed of my greater material prosperity.

In my seance this morning with Dr. Hargreaves, a pal of thirty years, I gleaned a crumb of comfort. I had never expected, like Romaine Brooks at 93 or 94, to retain my original teeth, but was comforted by his views. One of the few consolations of age, according to him, is the hardening, calcification, or however he put it, of the dental apparatus, so that with reasonable care, one has less and less organic trouble as one grows older.

Dined at the Club, gave an autograph to the Cordon Bleu female cook, who shared my regrets for Paul Reynaud.

I love being in this sole remaining private house on the Champs-Elysees. Its owner, La Paiva, is not my favorite character as a kept woman, for with her obesity, lack of intellectuality, as described by the Goncourt Brothers, Gauthier, Balzac, she could not, superficially, vie with the undoubted feminine charms of Cleo de Merode, Diane de Pougy, and other constellations of the demi-monde, for sheer physical attraction. But in the end, she outclassed them all in durability of fame. Her rich German husband built her this picturesque, gaudy palace, now classified as a National Monument, where plaques, mantelpieces, and other backgrounds for her ample physique are permanently enshrined.

I think I [redacted] should be counted as an unfashionably attired man. My dressing gown came from Charvet in Paris, 1939, my pyjamas from Venice 1952, my suit from New York 1938, shoes from London 1933, shirt from Berlin 1958, socks from Madrid in the early fifties. The only modern accoutrement is my necktie from Edouard & Butler 1963. I must modernize.

September 24, 1966 - Saturday

Stirred at 7:30. Started out at 9:00 with Avis Bohlen and the McBrides for the Church of St. Clotilde, where the Reynaud service was held. It was filled; there were hundreds of people on the adjacent sidewalks, the windows of every building on the square were jammed with observers.

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Gaston Palewski represented President de Gaulle; the Prime Minister and the Military Services sent appropriate designees; every Prime Minister since 1940, who is still alive, except Pompidou, was said to be in the congregation. The most conspicuous of the many wreaths was from Gaston Monnerville, President of the Senate, and his wife.

The ceremony was restrained, conventional, but impressive.

When we went out, I met numerous old friends, including Wilfrid Baumgartner, Felix Gaillard, Bourges-Manoury, Rene Mayer, Antoine Pinay, and others of what the Scots would call "that ilk". There were scarlet-coated soldiers, and a band on the sidewalk. An unusual feature before the hearse drew away was an oration delivered by Baumgartner, on behalf of "Friends", on a podium in the Square. The weather was perfect. Wilfrid's voice, diction, and the content of his remarks matched it.

I am glad I went to Paris for this occasion; it was a deeply moving tribute to the last conspicuous figure of the pre-war period in France.

I had no time afterwards to dally in Paris, for I was booked on a 2 o'clock plane from Orly.

Before leaving the office for lunch yesterday, I went to a farewell cocktail party the Girls gave for Al Wells. We presented him with a drawing board, complete with a complicated minor derrick base, appropriate to his approaching studies in Architecture.

I gave him yesterday, as a personal present, one of the Narwhal tusks I had just bought from Matila Ghika's children. Al, with his taste for fantasy, is now in quest of a wooden horse's head in which he proposes to mou nt this object in unicorn fashion.

He will be sadly missed in the Embassy, but since Melissa's tour of duty will probably last several years we will all, I hope, see him frequently.

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September 25, 1966 - Sunday

Shortly after midnight I received a telegram from Mary O'Shaughnessy in Budapest saying that Elim had died Saturday of cerebral hemorrhage. His health had never been robust; he had been threatened for years by a bad heart condition, and when I last saw him I suspected he might have high blood pressure. He served with me in three posts and I think I was somewhat instrumental in having him sent to Budapest as Charge d'Affaires. He was a loyal, affectionate friend; an excellent Foreign Service Officer, possessing calm, objective judgment. His wife is a wonderful woman, and I feel desperately sorry for her, since their life together, and with their three children, was unusually happy.

Being unable to reach her on the telephone, I sent Mary a telegram asking whether she and the children would not like to stay with us in London. Later in the day she called me, and said she would arrive here Wednesday morning with Elim's body, spend that day and night at the Residence, and go on to Boston Thursday morning. She is leaving the children in Budapest to which she will return to pack up their belongings; then they will all come to us.

In the afternoon I went down with Diana Phipps hoping to see the Wren House at Hampton Court, which is up for sale. I shall never again motor to Hampton Court on a Sunday, for the roads were so packed and the surrounding areas so congested that we never even caught a glimpse of the house.

Tonight I went to a late supper at Diana's, where I met a large group who had been attending a lecture by Saul Bellow whose book "Herzog" has had a great success here. There was a medley of playwrights--writers like John Wells--and pretty girls. We all ate and laughed until after midnight.

I wrote tonight a comment on George Brown, which I will telegraph tomorrow. It was:

The following message was received by President Johnson from Prime Minister Wilson on September 23, 1966:

September 26, 1966 - Monday

This morning I went over with Messrs. Armstrong and Cross the Top Secret figures on the British financial situation. They do not make pleasant reading.

Lunched at the Cafe Royal with Christian Hesketh, who is leaving tomorrow to shoot stags in Scotland.

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TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

OUTGOING AmEmbassy LONDON

SECRET

Classification

Charge: STATE

Control:

Date:

ACTION: Secstate WASHDC

LONDON

SEPTEMBER 26

EXDIS

For the Secretary from Bruce.

Pass to Secretary McNamara.

Subject: When George Brown comes to Washington.

George Brown, the new British Fonsec, is looking forward with zest to his October stay in Washington. I think it important for the President to see him. He has been a staunch and useful supporter of major USG policies. It is also obviously wise to consolidate the good-will he has always manifested toward Americans. Moreover, I am sure the President would enjoy an encounter with a politician so singular in deportment and speech.

He is intellectually gifted, forceful, courageous, able, indefatigable, mercurial in temperament, unpredictable in behaviour, frank, salty, voluble, entertaining, gregarious, a curious mixture of humility and vanity. Of a loving nature, he considers that most males merit being called "brother."

Certainly the Foreign Office here has never before been headed by such an unorthodox diplomatist. His abounding vitality, inquisitive absorption of briefs, informality, boisterousness, already amaze, inspire, or appal his staff, as they did those previously associated with him in official life.

SECRET

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Foreign Service of the United States of America

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Date:

On the hustings, he is an influential figure, perhaps the most popular Labour orator. In the House of Commons, he considers himself an ineffective debater, and says he feels physically ill when he has to address its members. Harold Macmillan, in the first volume of his Memoirs, observes that he invariably suffered from similar apprehensions, so Brown may derive comfort from the example of one who was ultimately famous for his mastery of the House.

It is in the area of personal conduct that doubts are expressed of the likelihood of his controlling his uninhibited personality. His brain, in contrast to his appetites, has little tolerance for alcohol. Four ounces of whiskey, taken within an hour, will enliven him to a pitch where those unfamiliar with his weakness assume he is a sot.

I once had opportunity to make an almost clinical study of his reaction to strong drink, and guessed it was possible he might, at some period, have suffered a severe concussion; polo players, fox-hunters, and others so injured are often unable to support a normal measure of alcohol without appearing intoxicated.

Unfortunately, he is not a victim of hangovers, but springs into action early in the morning with all faculties alert, complexion like an Elizabeth Arden advertisement, countenance beaming, eyes flashing, spilling over with life.

His manners with women occasionally startle those on whom he bestows his courtly, but innocent favors. He is the most catholic kisser of feminine hands in the Kingdom, and when especially expansive dips onto a knee in the process.

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Foreign Service of the United States of America

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Date:

He enlivens the dullest social or official occasions by his humour, and even by his indiscretions, though never charged with betraying governmental secrets. In the ordinary course of playful conversation, his robust expressions attract fascinated attention. I heard him matched against Groucho Marx in convivial persiflage, and he convincingly bore off the laurels.

[redacted]

His idol was Ernest Bevin, whom he once served as private secretary.

Except for an earlier ambition to be Prime Minister, a post he now realizes he is forever unlikely to occupy, his present assignment satisfies long-cherished aspirations. It will be tragic for him if he fails in his task, for it would then be improbable for him to be offered another office.

He has a tendency to want to play every instrument in the orchestra, as well as conduct it. His attention concentrates on whatever momentarily is before him, whether determining a tricky policy, or stocking his table with English rather than imported cheeses.

The marble corridors of the Foreign Office resound with his cheerful hails and farewells to visitors; the ancient frock-coated receptionists reproachfully drink their tea in peace while the Foreign Minister, with unflagging gusto, does their work for them.

He is thoroughly honorable, [redacted] If he can master those idiosyncracies that in the 18th Century would not have been deemed unbecoming, and subdue them to more conventional patterns, he will be a responsible, valuable ally, for that is his inclination and desire.

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TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

OUTGOING

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- 4 - Date:

My own speculation is that he will not succeed in curbing his conduct and will blurt out wrong expressions in wrong places to unsympathetic ears. His style is unlikely to commend him to Messrs. Couve de Murville and Gromyko.

I believe his trip to Washington will be successful from the USG point of view. If he does not beguile his auditors, he will at least amuse them. Secretary Rusk will, no doubt, be told the error of some of his political ways, Secretary McNamara will again be instructed how to run the Defense Department, Secretary Fowler will be offered the secret for correcting our imbalance of payments, the CIA, in whose craft he is intensely interested, will find him an enthusiastic mentor, but when this Boreas of a Man has blown his wind through our Departments, I think we will find it has been a refreshing draught.

GP-3.

BRUCE

AMB;DBruce/eo - Sept. 26, 1966

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The following message was received by President Johnson from Prime Minister Wilson, September 23, 1966:

1. I have purposely not troubled you so far with messages about Rhodesia. I know that David Bruce and Pat Dean between them will have kept you, yourself, and Dean Rusk well in the picture of recent events and particularly of the exceptionally difficult discussion we had at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Meeting, as well as the background and reasons for the Commonwealth Secretary's present visit to Rhodesia.

2. But I believe we shall shortly reach a moment of decision in this Rhodesian crisis. As you will have heard, I came under the strongest pressure during the Commonwealth Conference to use force against the Smith regime, to declare categorically and unconditionally that there would be no independence before majority rule, and also to move a resolution for comprehensive mandatory sanctions in the Security Council. None of these propos - tions was acceptable to us, but I had to fight an excessively difficult and at times bitter action against them. In the end, I believe we came out reasonably well. The majority of the Commonwealth tacitly accepted that we could not be expected to use military force; and that it was reasonable that we should have a little more time to give the regime one last chance of coming to its senses. But in return, I had to agree that, if that last chance were not accepted by the regime, we would support limited mandatory sanctions against Rhodesian exports of raw materials and perhaps at a latter stage an extension of the oil embargo to cover all imports via Mozambique. Provided that the Commonwealth supported us at the United Nations in limiting the impact of the sanctions in this way (i.e., so as to avoid, if possible, an overt clash with South Africa), I also agreed that we would then withdraw all previous offers made to Rhodesia and declare that there would be no independence before majority rule.

3. This was the price we had to pay to buy this additional time for a last show down with Smith. But it was also necessary if we were to hold the Commonwealth together. And I know that this was an objective that you also strongly desired, given the immense racial tensions in the world and the value of the Commonwealth as a truly multi-racial association in helping to mitigate those tensions. I had broadly two main objectives throughout our Rhodesian discussions: to hold the Commonwealth together and to keep the Rhodesian situation under our own control, so far as possible.

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4. There were times when I doubted whether either objective could be attained. As it turned out, we managed to secure both, at least for a limited period of time; and I truly believe that the Commonwealth has emerged stronger rather than weaker from this great test.

5. But time really is now of the essence. The Commonwealth Secretary, whose reports this week show that he is playing a difficult hand with shrewdness and skill, is doing his best to make Smith realize that we and the rest of the Commonwealth mean business and that there really is a limit to our willingness and ability to carry the can internationally for Rhodesia. We believe that the terms we are offering as set out in the Commonwealth Communique genuinely represent an honorable way out for Smith. But if he is to accept them, he will XXXX almost certainly have to bring himself to ditch his own extremists. And I am bound to say that his talks so far with the Commonwealth Secretary do not encourage us to hope that he will have the guts to do this.

6. But if this rather pessimistic forecast proves right, then we are going to be faced with the need for the measures agreed at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference. I hope that finitially we can agree in the Security Council on limited sanctions and that this will not therefore involve us immediately in a clash with South Africa. But we can certainly not be sure of this: and in any case a decision to move to further mandatory sanctions of this type may well hasten the day when a clash with South Africa becomes inevitable. This is something which is, I believe, equally repugnant to you and to us.

The consequences, (as I explained to the Africans at the Commonwealth Conference and as many of them in their heart of hearts fully recognize) are incalculable. They could in the longer run lead to armed conflict with the South Africans and would certainly produce economic warfare, the effect of which, for both our countries in particular, but also I believe for Western economic interests generally, would be excessively damaging. But equally I feel bound to repeat the warning that George Brown gave George Ball during the latter's recent visit here to the effect that we must not be counted on to incur the immense international odium that would result from a British veto in the Security Council on any measures bound to result in conflict with South Africa. This is a case where I think you and we would have to stand or fall together; which is why I am addressing you now in the hope that, by judicious action before the moment of decision arrives, you may be able to help us avert the dangers I have just outlined.

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7. It is difficult, and indeed inappropriate, for me to suggest what it might be possible for you to do to help us at this juncture. If you felt that it would be productive, I should welcome any action by the U.S. Government that you might think appropriate, designed to bring Smith to his senses and get him to accept that we all of us mean business, and that there is nothing but isolation and disaster at the end of the road for Rhodesia unless he is now prepared to reach an agreement on the basis of this last offer of ours, even if this has to be at the price of breaking with some of his associates.

8. I also believe that South Africa's influence on Smith is potentially of the greatest importance. If you saw any prospect of being able to induce the South African Government to bring pressure on Smith for a settlement, in their own best interests, this might well be the most useful of all. In addition, of course, we hope that, if we are forced before the end of the year to work for limited mandatory sanctions at the United Nations, we shall be able to count on your help with other countries designed to keep the sanctions limited. We have made it clear that we shall only work for these sanctions provided we have full support from the Commonwealth for keeping them limited, We mean to stick to this. But equally we must expect that at least the Zambians and a number of other Afro-Asians will press for a great deal more, However, what we really want, if at all possible, is to induce Smith to come to terms.

9. I am sorry to worry you with our troubles when you have quite enough of your own. But I feel justified in doing this because, as I say, I think these are really our joint troubles; and if there is anything you feel you can usefully do now, we may be able to avoid finding ourselves jointly in a much more difficult situation which may confront us within the coming months, particularly at the United Nations and in what may follow from the debates there.

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The former Peruvian Ambassador Schreiber called on me this afternoon. He was in his country's diplomatic service in Britain for 24 years before he retired, and considers London his second home. Both his sons were educated here, and have now returned to practice their professions in England. Accordingly, he and his wife have rented a flat in Grosvenor Street.

I liked him immensely when he was Ambassador.

We get some interesting Gallop opinion polls which for some reason are not generally published. The latest one covering the period September 2-6 is as follows:

In connection with the television program about the Gemini XI film which we saw last week, Alan Mencher has sent me the following interesting comments:

Tonight Henrietta Morris gave a cocktail party for Al Wells at her apartment on Abbey Road. Afterward, we went on to a buffet supper presided over by Eleanor Ostermeier at 10 Connaught Close. It was all great fun; the culinary feature was a shrimp dish prepared by Eleanor that should have gained her a chef's cap.

During Stefan Zamoyski's call last Thursday he told me he had never succeeded in persuading the Turkish Government to permit a Polish priest to carry on services at the former Czaratoyski property in Turkey. He is going to Ankara next week to make one more try. Like the [redacted] once vast holdings of his wife's family in Poland, this foreign acreage [redacted] has also been confiscated.

September 27, 1966 - Tuesday

I attended a lunch given today by Admiral O'Grady in honor of Major General Sir Kenneth Strong, who is retiring in a few days. I sat between him and Denis Healey. O'Grady read us two letters sent for this occasion by General Greene of the US Marine Corps and President Eisenhower. The President's letter was one of the most commendatory and affectionate messages I have ever heard. I made a few remarks about how invariably helpful and sympathetic under difficult circumstances Ken Strong had been to our OSS organization during the war. He has been in the Military Service about 40 years, will now become a company director, but maintain his interest as a consultant in Intelligence affairs. This was an interesting occasion, for most of the top men in British Intelligence were present. The guests were:

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SUBJECT: Some Physiological Aspects of Space Flight.

I thought the following physiological aspects of space flight might be of interest to you in connection with the conversation following the showing you attended on September 22 of the Gemini XI film.

There is evidence that muscular work (i.e. the amount of energy required to perform a given manual task) may be five times as great in space as on the earth. This is considerably larger than the estimates upon which the design of the space suits was based. Provision for exchanging heat through the suit may therefore be inadequate, and this could explain the "blinding by sweat" of some space walkers.

There is apparently no agreement as yet on the reason for the intense exhaustion which space walkers have experienced, although one physiologist suggests that it is associated with heat exhaustion resulting from inadequate heat transfer. It was reported that after the Gemini XI flight, Astronaut Cernan's suit was found to contain about a quart of sweat. At one point during extra-vehicular activity his pulse rate is said to have risen to 170 per minute, almost three times normal.

Until recently, medical research has largely neglected the study of healthy individuals. Some useful spin-off of space research has already resulted from the need to study the response of the healthy individual to the unsual environment of weightlessness.

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Luncheon - Tuesday, September 27 - 1245
Ambassador's Dining Room, American Embassy

GUESTS

Major General Sir Kenneth Strong
(Director-General of Intelligence)

Ambassador David K. E. Bruce
(American Ambassador)

The Rt. Hon. Denis W. Healey
(Secretary of State for Defence)

Admiral Sir Varyl Begg
(Chief of the Naval Staff and First Sea Lord)

Air Chief Marshal Sir Charles Elworthy
(Chief of the Air Staff)

Air Marshal Sir Harold Maguire
(Deputy Chief of the Defence Staff (Intelligence))

Major General The Hon. M. F. Fitzalan-Howard
(Director of Service Intelligence)

Rear Admiral K. H. Farnhill
(Director of Management and Support Intelligence)

Sir Burke Trend
(Secretary of the Cabinet)

Sir Dick White
(Foreign Office)

Lord Sherfield
(Former British Ambassador to the U.S.)

Vice Admiral Sir Norman Denning
(Formerly Deputy Chief of the Defence Staff (Intelligence))

Major General R. E. Lloyd
(Director of Defence Intelligence Coordination)

Mr. Ronald I. Spiers
(Counselor for Politico-Military Affairs, American Embassy)

Mr. Archibald B. Roosevelt
(Political Liaison Section, American Embassy)

Mr. Bronson Tweedy
(Political Liaison Section, American Embassy)

Colonel John B. Boyt
(Commander, DIALL)

Colonel Ralph L. Michaelis
(Air Attache, American Embassy)

Colonel Frederick F. Lash
(Army Attache, American Embassy)

Rear Admiral James W. O'Grady (Host)
(Defense Attache, American Embassy)

I gave a cocktail party this afternoon for the following people at the Residence:

Afterwards, Alistair Cooke, Ben Sonnenberg, Diana Cooper, Diana Phipps, and Spider Quennell stayed for dinner.

September 28, 1966 - Wednesday

Staff meeting this morning. Lunched at the Cafe Royal.

Frank Giles of the Sunday Times came to see me this afternoon. He said he has done little writing during the past few weeks, for he finds nothing to add to his previous articles on Rhodesia and Vietnam, both of which situations he considers at least temporarily unlikely of solution.

I met Mary O'Shaughnessy at home, and had a long talk with her during dinner and afterwards. She was absolutely collected, and remarkably philosophical about Elim's death. She said he had realized for a long time, and had been so informed by doctors, that he might suddenly collapse, [redacted] She said they had [redacted] nine blissful years together. She leaves tomorrow morning for Boston, then to New Hampshire, where he will be buried near his mother. I have always had, from the time I first met her, great admiration for Mary, and feel desperately sorry for her.

Sasha [redacted] arrived in the early morning. I had breakfast with her, and am overjoyed at the prospect of her spending several months with us.

September 29, 1966 - Thursday

I received this memorandum on visa issuances:

I said good-bye to Mary O'Shaughnessy this morning. We expect her to return here with the children from Budapest in about a month.

Fred Sears, who took over from Sherman Gray as head of the Merrill Lynch office in London, came with Edwin G. Pryor to see me this morning. E and I established accounts with this firm last year, and although we deal seldom in stocks, it is a convenience to be able to give orders for almost immediate execution in New York. Sears came here from Lebanon, where Merrill Lynch have [redacted] a thriving commodity business. He said it was true, [redacted] as the Lebanon Ambassador told me recently, that the immensely wealthy native oil Sheikhs in the Middle East have [redacted] bought expensive properties in Beirut as a hedge against future political difficulties in their own countries.

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RECEPTION FOR THE FRIENDS OF THE AMERICAN MUSEUM,

Residence - Tuesday, September 27,1966

6.00 - 7.30 p.m.

Accepted:

Mrs. Harry Phipps

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fowler

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Montague Meyer

Sir Christopher and Lady Chancellor

Mr. David Hicks
Lady Diana Cooper
Mr. Peter Wilson

Mr. Ian McCallum, Director, American Museum in Britain

Mr. Robert Shadforth, Rep. Williams World Travel Ltd.

All Members of the Tour (list attached)

Embassy Officials:

Minister and Mrs. Willis C. Armstrong
Mr. and Mrs. William B. King
Mr. and Mrs. James Pettus
Mr. and Mrs. Norman Scott
Dr. and Mrs. Edward D. Myers, PAO/C
Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Cross, POL/F
Mr. and Mrs. Stephen E. Palmer, Jr., POL/N
Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan D. Stoddart, PM
Mr. and Mrs. Irving Fuller
Mr. and Mrs. Donald Lesh

Not yet replied:

Loelia Duchess of Westminster
The Lord and Lady Ogilvy
Mrs. John B. Ryan
Patricia, Lady Jellicoe
R Mrs. Ian Fleming
~~Mr. and Mrs. Howard S. Cullman~~, Port of NY Authority
Mr. and Mrs. Howard S. Cullman, Port of NY Authority
Mr. Maurice Abravanel, Conductor, Utah Symphony Orchestra.
Mr. Wendell J. Ashton, Acting President of Utah Symphony Orchestra.

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AMERICAN MUSEUM IN BRITAIN COUNTRY HOUSE TOUR - TOUR MEMBERS

Colonel and Mrs. Serge BELOSSELSKY
New York

Mrs. Harrison G. BRIDGE
Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts.

Mrs. George E. BROWN
Brookline, Massachusetts.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert BURRAGE,
Ipswich, Massachusetts.

Mr. and Mrs. Donald F. CARPENTER
Mendenhall, Pennsylvania.

Mrs. John F. DALEY, Sr.
Wilmington, Delaware.

Mr. John F. DALEY, Jr.
West Chester, Pennsylvania.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Jackson DARNEILLE
Washington, D.C.

Miss Jean DOUGLAS
Lichfield, Connecticut.

Miss Margaret DOUGLAS,
Lichfield, Connecticut.

Mrs. Elwyn EVANS,
Greenville, Delaware.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry N. FLYNT
Greenwich, Connecticut.

Mr. Paul E. GEIER
Rome, Italy.

Dr. and Mrs. Robert W. GREENLEAF
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Mrs. Marjory HARKNESS
Tamworth, New Hampshire.

Mr. Walter E. Johnson
Tamworth, New Hampshire.

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Mr. Walter J. LAIRD, Sr.
Wilmington, Delaware.

Mrs. William K. LAUGHLIN
Southampton, L.I., New York.

Miss Margaret McADOO
Fort Washington, Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Robert G. McKAY
Syosset, L.I., New York.

Mrs. Louis MARILLONET
Paris 16, France.

Mrs. Richard P. NASH
Cleveland, Ohio.

The Hon. & Mrs. Garrison NORTON
Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Louis REYNAL
Park Avenue, New York.

Mr. Robert SONNIER,
New York.

Mrs. John A. WARNER,
Park Avenue, New York.

Mrs. Samuel WELLDON
New York.

Mrs. Sheldon WHITEHOUSE
New York.

Mrs. Rudolph Zinsser
Sutton Place, New York.

Mrs. Lawrence HIRCHCOCK,
Cleveland, Ohio.

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SUBJECT: Visa Issuances

At the staff meeting this morning you raised the question as to how we are doing now compared to two years ago with respect to the issuance of immigrant visas. I have compiled the following statistics to give you the true picture of the issuances for 8 months in 1964, 1965 and 1966:

Immigration Visas Issued - 8 Months 1964	Immigration Visas Issued - 8 Months 1965	Immigration Visas Issued - 8 Months 1966
17,772	16,575	10,432

You will note that we issued approximately 7,000 visas less in 1966 compared to two years ago. This decline is a direct result of the change in the Immigration Act, effective December 1, 1965, involving labor certifications. From the period December 1965 through March 1966 a tremendous increase in the volume of correspondence was required in order to inform prospective immigrants of procedures necessary to obtain labor certifications, roughly about three times in 1966 over what it was in 1964. Once these certifications were introduced into the pipeline, approximately in March, we were back up to the monthly rate of issuances of two years ago. I cite the following comparative table for your information:

Immigration Visas Issued - August 1964	Immigration Visas Issued - August 1965	Immigration Visas Issued - August 1966
2,144	2,089	2,024

It is anticipated that this will continue now that the system is fully operative, in spite of the fact that it takes at least one hour longer to issue the visa because of the new features incorporated in the amendments. This has been accomplished in spite of the voluminous correspondence increase.

In summary, this year it is estimated that we will issue approximately 18,000 immigrant visas as compared to 25,000 issued in 1964. Again, when this information is provided statistically it would appear that our workload and output has decreased considerably, which in fact is not true. Our workload has increased in implementing the new Immigration Act, with a reduced staff I might add.

With respect to non-immigrant visas issued over the same 8-month period from 1964 to 1966, there were 103,000 NIV's issued in 1964, 112,000 in 1965 and 131,800 in 1966. As you can see, this is a substantial increase in NIV issuances due to good management and productivity of the staff in the issuance of visas in 16 minutes versus 30 minutes, as Mr. Gilbert stated in the meeting.

I did not want you left with the impression that we would issue the same number of immigration visas in 1966 as were issued in 1964. There will be approximately 7,000 less when viewed only from a statistical standpoint. In the future we will be back up to the 25,000 issuances per year - provided we get our full share of the quota numbers.

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Rober Breyfogle, [redacted] recently retired as the First National City Bank representative in London, called on me to discuss the choice of a speaker at the American Society's banquet Thanksgiving evening. I promised to approach the Canadian High Commissioner, Lionel Chevrier, with an invitation.

I was host in the Chancery dining room to British and American Intelligence people, in honor of Archie Roosevelt, who is leaving on October 1st for Washington, relinquishing his duties here to Bronson Tweedy. I sat between Bernard Burrows and Kenneth Strong. Ken reminisced in an interesting fashion about General Eisenhower, Beadle Smith, Allen Dulles, the U-2, Bay of Pigs, and other secret matters of which he had inside knowledge. He told me President Eisenhower [redacted] once said to him that he [redacted] wished he could have appointed Allen Dulles Secretary of State, instead of Foster. I have always thought Allen would have, because of his far superior skill in dealing with individuals, been preferable in that position, but the possibility was never really in the cards, since Foster, as the senior, had always coveted the job, and would have been chosen for it if Dewey had been elected.

Peter Skoufis brought Mrs. Marcia Martin in to see me. She has recently arrived here from Saigon, to be personnel officer at this post.

Findley Burns came in to see me. The scuttlebutt, when I was last in Washington, had Findley as possibly replacing Bill Crockett, who is said to wish to resign. Actually, Findley told me he was going home entirely to deal with Jordanian matters. He wants to make some personnel changes in his Embassy.

Tonight I dined with Linda and Tony Lewis at Canonbury House, which they took over from Francis Mason. Arthur Sulzberger, Sr. and his wife were to be the guests of honor. However, since his arrival in London a few days ago, Arthur, who has long been confined to a wheel chair, found his health too bad to remain here, so they returned yesterday to the United States. Not only did we have an excellent dinner qua food and wine (the red Bordeaux being a particularly good Cheval Blanc from Berry Brothers), but the company was gay. Alice and Roger Sherfield, the de Lazlos, Mrs. Roy Jenkins, Diana Phipps, Gavin Astor, the Francis Biddles, were there. After dinner, Francis was in great form, stimulated by Tony, an expert on the Supreme Court, engaging him in reminiscences about some of the Justices. I asked if he had ever read the correspondence between

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AMBASSADOR'S LUNCH - CHANCERY - SEPTEMBER 29, 1966

1.00 p.m.

For the Joint Intelligence Committee

Accepted:

Members of the Joint Intelligence Committee:

Sir Bernard Burrows, K.C.M.G.,
Dep. Under-Sec. of State Foreign Office
Chairman, Joint Intelligence Committee — Becomes UK Ambassador to NATO

Mr. D. A. Greenhill, C.M.G., O.B.E.
~~Mr. John Ogilvy Bennie, C.M.G.~~
Superintending Under-Sec. of State
Foreign Office. — Replaces Burrows Oct.3

Major-General Sir Kenneth Strong, KBE,CB,
Director-General of Intelligence
Ministry of Defence. — Retires October 3.

Air Marshal Sir Harold Maguire, KCB, DSO, OBE,
Deputy Chief of the Defence Staff (Intelligence)
Ministry of Defence. — Number two in DIS

Sir Dick White, KCMG, KBE

Mr. E. Martin Furnival-Jones, CBE.

Major-General The Hon. Miles Fitzalan Howard, CBE, MC,
Director, Service Intelligence
Ministry of Defence.

Mr. L.B. Walsh Atkins, CMG, CVO,
Commonwealth Office.

Admiral Kenneth Farnhill, OBE,
Director, Management and Support Intelligence
Ministry of Defence.

Major-General Richard E. Lloyd, CB, CBE, DSO, (Retd)
(formerly a member of the Joint Intelligence Committee)

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Accepted contd.:

Others attending JIC Meetings:

Mr. Michael Butler,
Chairman, Current Intelligence Groups

Mr. F. Brooks Richards, CMG., DSC,
JIC Secretary.

Mr. Alan Crick, OBE,
Chairman, Joint Intelligence Staff.

Mr. Archie Potts,
Director, Science and Technology, DIS
Ministry of Defence.

Mr. E. A. Radice, CBE,
Director, Economic Intelligence, DIS
Ministry of Defence.

Mr. William Hooper, Canadian Liaison.

American Officials:

Mr. Archibald B. Roosevelt	Returning to Washington
Mr. Bronson Tweedy	Replacing Mr. Roosevelt
Mr. John T. Whitman	
Mr. F. Eugene Somers	
Mr. Philip Fendig	
Mr. Sidney Lowery	
Mr. Robert L. Hewitt	

The Ambassador

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Justice Holmes and Lewis Einstein. He had, and quoted to us lines I had not remembered which Einstein had observed on a tombstone in Great Britain. These ran:

Under this tomb lies Charlotte,
First a virgin, then a harlot,
At fourteen she lost her virginity,
Rather late for this vicinity.

September 30, 1966 - Friday

Joe Kingsbury-Smith, now the Hearst Corporation representative for Europe, based in Paris, called on me this morning. He interviewed George Brown yesterday, but did not extract any pronouncements of an unusual nature. Bill Hearst is about to start on a trip around the world, and Joe is to join him in Moscow.

Archie Roosevelt came in to tell me a last good-bye. He is almost totally exhausted by farewell parties.

Mr. Grindea, Editor of the remarkable ADAM magazine, came to see me about Natalie Barney. She will be 90 on October 31, and her French friends are thinking of having a celebration for her at the Sorbonne. If this takes place, we would hope to attend it.

I had a haircut at Claridges, where, to my surprise and sorrow, I found the management had changed two weeks ago. It was not because the new head barber has raised the price one shilling that I was chiefly disappointed, but rather by the departure of my Italian cutter, who seems to have vanished into limbo. That delightful man, when he wasn't cropping locks, spent his time at the race track.

Phil Kaiser returned from the United States last night, his habitual good spirits undiminished by his travels.

Sasha lunched with me in the office, on sole and a bottle of Emerald Dry. We left afterward, on Air France, for Paris, and reached the Ritz in time to take E to dinner at the Cafe de la Paix. E looked wonderfully. Since the hotel is crowded, the only remaining place for us was what used to be known as the "Laura Corrigan Suite", two enormous, hideously furnished first-floor rooms, excessively noisy, but redeemed by their splendid views onto the Place Vendome.

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